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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF MISSOURI
1889.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF MISSOURI

FOR

1889

TO THE GOVERNOR.

ST. LOUIS:
NIXON-JONES PRINTING CO.
1890.

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St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1889.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS,

Governor,

Sir: In obedience to the requirements of Section 5433, Revised Statutes 1889, I have the honor to hand you herewith the Annual Report of the State Board of Health for the current year.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. HOMAN,

Secretary.

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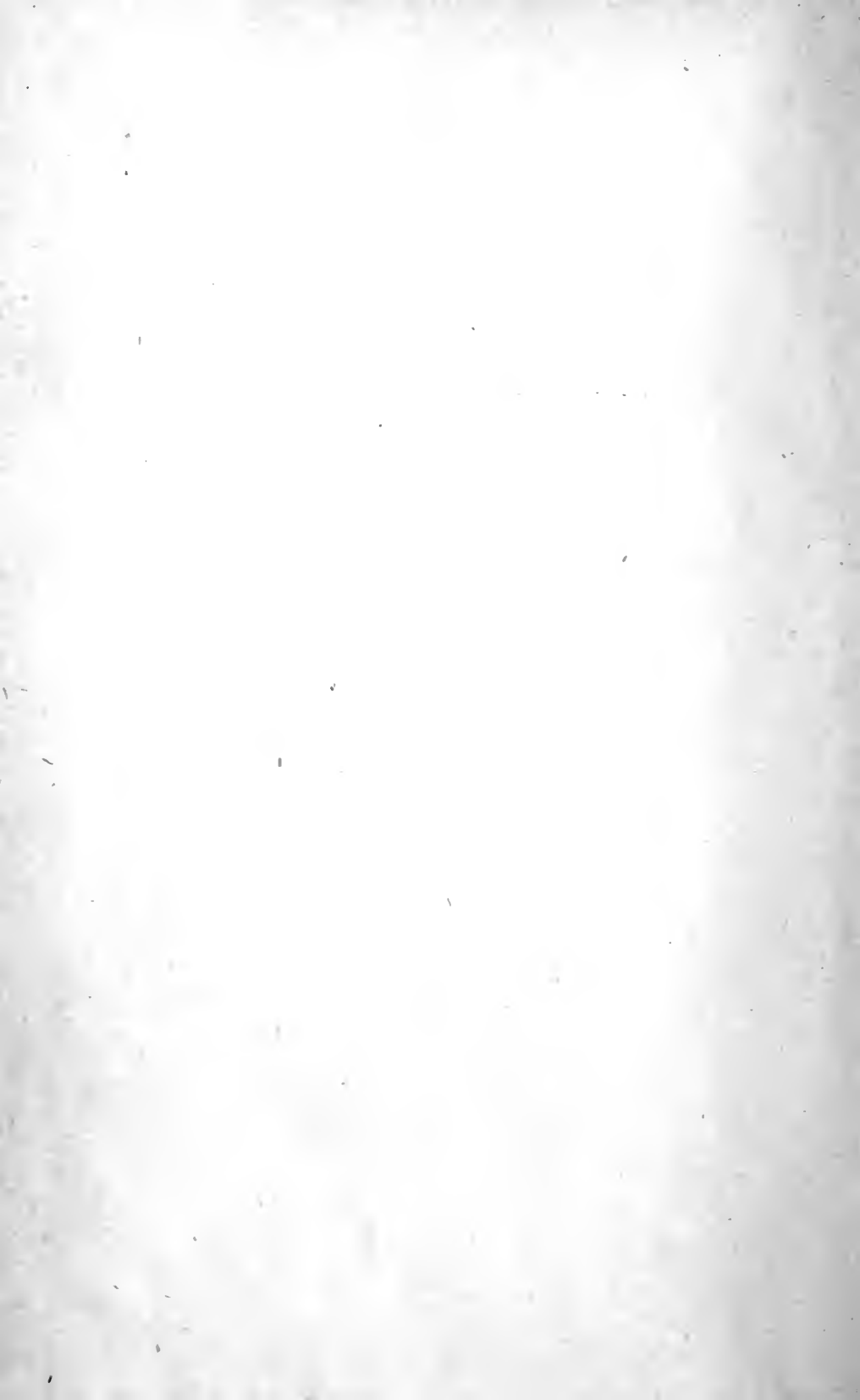
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1889, AND OFFICIAL TERMS OF MEMBERS.

WILLIAM GENTRY, President.....Sedalia.....Term expires July 2, 1892
ALBERT MERRELL, M. D., Vice-Pres...St. Louis.....Term expires July 2, 1894
GEORGE HOMAN, M. D., Sec'y.....St. Louis.....Term expires July 2, 1894
J. D. GRIFFITH, M. D., Treasurer.....Kansas City.....Term expires July 2, 1894
G. A. GOBEN, M. DKirksvilleTerm expires July 2, 1894
JAMES B. PRATHER.....Maryville.....Term expires July 2, 1892
*G. M. COX, M. D.....Springfield.....Term expires July 2, 1892

*Died June 7, 1889.



REPORT OF THE BOARD.

A review of the year and a report as required by law to be made would be incomplete if no notice was taken of the cause or causes that helped or hurt, the defects and omissions in the sanitary machinery of the State that hinder progress, and hold the State in a stationary position as compared with many of her neighbors.

LEGISLATIVE DEFECTS. — The experience of the Board during the legislative session held the present year went far to show that a prime fault and one that operates directly to the disadvantage of the public health interests of the State is the lack of committees on sanitary affairs in both branches of the General Assembly to whom all matters relating to or affecting public health, all bills for the purpose of bettering the sanitary condition of the people, could be referred and given proper consideration ; where the arguments for and against could be heard and duly weighed, and when measures recommended by the Board for adoption as necessary to improve and advance the sanitary condition of the State had been so considered and favorably reported, a wider attention would be thereby commanded with proportionately better chances of useful legislation being secured.

As it now is no such committees exist, sanitary matters are unfortunately or indiscriminately referred, and public health measures of much practical moment are disposed of in rather hap-hazard fashion, or totally lost sight of in legislative haste, confusion or indifference.

An earnest effort was made by the Board at the opening of the last session of the General Assembly to secure an improvement in this respect and appeals were made to the presiding officers of both Houses to provide for the appointment of committees on public health, but no useful result was reached.

NO EFFECTIVE LEGISLATION SECURED. — Partly as a result of this defect, as we think, no effective legislation was enacted during the session for the advancement of sanitary science so far as it relates to the protection of our population against the appearance and spread of

domestic or imported diseases ; and it has been practically impossible for the Board to secure observance of the requirements of the organic law in one of its fundamental purposes, namely, reports of deaths and births occurring in the State—annual reports of which are required to be made by county clerks to the Board within ten days after December 31st of each year.

As there is no public health official in each county to see that this law is observed by physicians, and as no penalty attaches to failure on the part of county clerks to perform this duty, it is very generally neglected, to the serious detriment of the public in several important respects.

REMISSNESS OF PHYSICIANS.—Although a fine of ten dollars is provided to be assessed against every physician who fails to make returns to the county clerk within thirty days after their occurrence of all births and deaths in his practice it is very doubtful, indeed, if any considerable number of such reports are made outside of the larger cities ; and, as a State, Missouri is in this way discredited and placed at a material disadvantage in not being able to demonstrate by the actual figures of vital and mortuary statistics the claimed undeniable healthfulness of her climate, topography and geographical situation. Until such figures are available claims of this sort are mere guesswork and idle boasting.

Were such reports correctly made and the data carefully tabulated and returned, as the law directs, it would perhaps appear through a series of years that the claim of uniform general good health in this State as compared with other States presenting the same problems of population, drainage, water supply, etc.; would be fairly well sustained.

RELATION OF RETURNS TO U. S. CENSUS.—The omission of returns showing the birth and death rates since the law was passed in 1883 will be particularly felt by sanitarians and public health statisticians in view of the fact of the taking of the census by the United States government next year when such data would have a material value and bearing in showing for that period the vital movement of the State, the natural increase or decrease of population, the parts of the State relatively so affected, the comparative healthfulness of different localities, the types of prevalent endemic diseases, and the occurrence and nature of fatal epidemics ; being informed on these points by the sanitary monitors constituted by such figures, the necessary measures of prevention or correction are readily suggested and applied.

PAY FOR RETURNS RECOMMENDED.—In this connection it may be appropriately asked whether it is altogether fair and just for the State

to require gratuitous services of physicians in making returns of births and deaths; these returns are of vital and social moment to the State, they are for the information of the people, and their use is designed for the benefit of all the people by affording indications of weak places in the sanitary situation in the State and pointing out remedies therefor; and the reasonableness of the demand that these services to the public shall be paid for has been recognized by some of the Eastern States where a small fee is allowed for every report made of this kind.

Also it may be asked if it would not be more fair to allow special compensation to county clerks for the work incidental to the keeping of these records and tabulating and making the annual report required by law. Certainly the work would be more cheerfully and in all probability better done if it was paid for; and, therefore, the Board renews the recommendation of former years and asks that the law be amended in this respect.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.—Owing to the fact of the failure of the State in previous years to make suitable provision for the support of the Board these reports from county clerks were not expected or required, but during the present month circulars have been sent to all the counties in the State calling the attention of the clerks to their duty in this respect. The responses received have very generally exhibited a gratifying willingness to do their part, but many naturally ask from what source are they to be paid for the work, or are they expected to do the work for nothing?

They call attention to the very general failure of physicians to report births and deaths, and also ask that the State shall provide the requisite blanks, as many of the county courts refuse to incur this expense.

WHY REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE.—Every death occurring in the State, the known cause of which is not certified to by the attending physician as an indispensable preliminary to burial, and made a matter of public record, is a direct temptation to the commission of crime against human life by the opportunity of escaping detection it offers to the evil-disposed; and who can doubt among the ten thousands of deaths yearly occurring in Missouri that hate, revenge, and other bad passions furnish motives for fatal poisonings that are never brought to light, but which could scarcely escape detection if a public record of all the known facts or suspicious circumstances in connection with every death was kept.

It is for the protection of society in this respect that the State claims the right to require that physicians shall certify to the causes of deaths.

With proper encouragement in the future from the General Assembly it is hoped that the next decade will show a vast improvement over the present one in the collection and recording of this class of statistics.

POOR HOUSE POPULATION.—An attempt has been made within the last two months to collect statistics showing the poor house population of the State, the greatest number maintained during the month of December this year, together with information showing how many are sick or insane, how many are physically disabled, the sex of the inmates, and their ages and nationalities so far as known.

The preliminary reports relating to this subject received from county clerks show an existing diversity of method in dealing with this class of unfortunates; in the greater number of instances the county provides a farm or poor-house for the keeping of paupers under charge of a superintendent or manager, who is responsible to the county court.

In other counties these unfortunates are farmed out for care and keeping to the lowest bidder.

Some counties maintain a department in the poor house for the care and treatment of insane patients, while others send this class of dependents to the State institutions.

SANITARY ORGANIZATION OF STATE.—The necessity existing for the complete thorough sanitary organization of the State by means of some measure, such as that proposed by the Board and recommended for passage to the last General Assembly, is continually and urgently felt. To be effective this organization must be by counties and towns, and competent men must be secured as health officers with suitable compensation; as, if public health is a desirable thing to have, it is manifest that it cannot be secured without intelligent effort and money must be spent to retain the services of suitable and qualified officials.

COMPENSATION OF HEALTH OFFICERS.—The matter of fairly adjusting the compensation of these officials is one still under discussion, and the pay for such services varies widely, and, therefore, as an attempt to secure a fair and equitable basis for reckoning such compensation, attention is called to the provision embraced in the bill for the creation, etc., of local boards of health and health officers which places such remuneration on a population basis. As a health officer's duties relate primarily to the number of people under his sanitary charge, and to every individual in such population, his pay should bear some definite relation to this feature of the question.

SANITARY PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.—The year has seen some decided advances in the direction of co-operative effort between the States for the prevention, control and eradication of disease, with increasing unity of purpose and harmony of method to this end.

The Quarantine Conference held in March at Montgomery, Ala., was productive of good results in the way of educating public sentiment in regard to the practical means of excluding yellow fever from this country, and dealing with it promptly and effectively should it make its appearance in our territory.

The spread of this disease being generally accomplished through the medium of common carriers, the schedule of regulations drafted by the Conference for joint and mutual enforcement by railway lines in order to prevent its spread was a practical sanitary measure of much value.

This disease being of little moment to the country at large, aside from the disturbance to social and commercial interests its appearance creates, as the percentage of deaths caused by it to our total mortality is most insignificant, it is a subject for congratulation that the attention of deliberative sanitary bodies is being turned to the domestic diseases that work their ravages at all times and in all parts of the country.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in October, two principal subjects for consideration were the prevention and restriction of tuberculosis in man and animals, and the causes of the high rate of infant and child mortality, which obtains in all parts of the country and which is recognized as being due to preventable diseases, the chief ones being diphtheria and scarlet fever, and the intestinal disorders especially prevalent in hot damp weather.

TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES. — Another positive step in the direction of the protection of the public against dangerous communicable diseases was taken last summer by the National Association of General Baggage Agents of all the main railroad lines of this country and Canada, a schedule of rules and forms to govern the transportation of corpses by rail being adopted after it had been submitted to and received the approval of all the principal state and municipal boards of health in the country.

In some States it is within the powers of the state boards of health to adopt and enforce these requirements; but in this State power is limited and such salutary regulations can only be recommended by the State Board for adoption and enforcement by the local health authorities.

By this schedule the shipment of bodies of persons dead of cer-

tain specified diseases is positively forbidden; while in other instances bodies are carried subject to certain rigid precautionary rules.

While self-interest on the part of these corporations in the protection of their patrons and employes against pestilential danger no doubt prompted this step, still the whole country will be benefited, as it cannot be well disputed that dangerous maladies have been spread in this way; and as a merely educational measure its effect upon the public will be good.

It will have the effect to show still more plainly the necessity for the proper certification and recording of deaths.

OCCURRENCE AND SPREAD OF DISEASES. — Fortunately the country was spared this year a repetition of the distressing experience of the summer and fall of 1888 due to yellow fever. The wise and timely action of the State of Florida in creating a State Board of Health, and giving to it the power and means to deal promptly and efficiently with the sanitary problems confronting the State at large, restored confidence and led to renewed effort on the part of local authorities to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of conditions that begot the epidemic of last year.

The coast defenses of the United States, both Ocean and Gulf, have been recently greatly strengthened; and stations, conveniently located, have been provided for the detention and purification of infected ships and all their belongings. Some of these stations are maintained by State governments and others by Federal authority.

CHOLERA. — The epidemic spread of Asiatic cholera through Mesopotamia during the last few months in the direction of the Mediterranean Sea has attracted the attention of health officials in all parts of the world.

Activity and precaution will probably be displayed as never before to prevent its lodgment in Europe, although its entrance through Turkish territory is not impossible.

Even should it penetrate to and display epidemic activity among European populations, the recent greatly improved quarantine facilities, equipments and methods now existing at all of the principal seaports of this country should make its advent here difficult, and with due vigilance exercised render practically impossible its epidemic spread.

SMALL-POX. — This disease has been present to a limited extent in different parts of the country during the year. In Missouri its effects were mostly felt in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the State.

As successful vaccination is the great preventive of this disease, the importance of having it made the duty of some public official to see

that this precautionary measure is not neglected is obvious; and the early and effective vaccination of the successive school populations of the State should be diligently sought as tending to extirpate the disease by denying to it the material needed for its propagation. This should be one of the first duties of a county or town health officer.

DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.—The extent to which the scourges of infancy and childhood, diphtheria and scarlet fever, have prevailed in this State during the year is not known, as such returns are not made; the occurrence of these diseases, infinitely more destructive than small-pox, unfortunately seems not to excite as much alarm as does the latter disease.

Judging, however, from a limited territory in the State where the extent of their prevalence is known, it would appear that there has been some diminution in their spread and fatality as compared with the preceding year.

The limitation of the destruction to health and life brought about by these causes in the most helpless class of our population, is worthy of most serious consideration by any State or nation, and can only be accomplished by thorough measures of isolation, notification, and disinfection under skilled and competent sanitary direction; and the success achieved in this endeavor would constitute a not unfair measure of the intelligence and progressiveness of a given community or State.

TUBERCULOSIS.—No matter whether reports to public health authorities are or are not made, everybody knows that tuberculosis in its varied forms and aspects in this State continues steadily to do its destructive work at all places, in all seasons, and among all people, from infancy to old age.

Measures of restriction are being freely proposed and urged by sanitarians to check this enormous evil. By them any one suffering from pulmonary consumption is regarded as a person dangerous to the community unless special and diligent precaution be taken on the part of the patient and on the part of his or her friends to destroy immediately the expectorated matter, in which the source of danger to others is found. The usual chronic course of the disease and ability of the sick person to move about more or less freely for many months serves to increase the danger to the public.

As tuberculosis notoriously is chargeable directly with a greater constant human mortality, and as entailing more extended disability and suffering than any other known disease; and, moreover, as the domestic animals most directly needful to man are readily subject to its infection, it is time that State and national governments fully real-

ized their duty in the way of the prevention and restriction of this, man's chiefest scourge and greatest sanitary peril.

TYPHOID FEVER. — This disease is held by all public health men to be a concomitant of and as depending upon filth for its occurrence; they hold that its causes are removable by thorough sanitation directed especially to the condition of drinking water by the protection of supplies of this kind against excremental poisoning, which commonly occurs by soakage through the soil from outhouses into wells. This disease has been prevalent to some extent during the year, but not with exceptional severity so far as known.

LEPROSY. — The presence of a case of leprosy, in the person of a patient now detained in the St. Louis Quarantine hospital, has excited some comment and discussion in the public press, more recently in connection with an attempt to secure his release by legal process on the plea that he is not a leper.

The case has not reached a judicial conclusion, but even if he was set free there is little probability of the disease being spread here by such action; as, at most, he would presumably constitute only an uncomfortable nuisance to the public on account of the fear his appearance would inspire.

The disease has been present in certain localities on and near this continent for many years, and cases have come directly to America from Scandinavian countries, but no spread of the disease here following such importation has been known to occur.

According to those deemed most competent to speak with authority concerning it, the spread of leprosy on foreign soil is due to continuous bad regimen, bad hygiene of house and surroundings, and constant close personal association with affected individuals — all such essential conditions not having concurred here thus far.

ANIMAL DISEASES DANGEROUS TO MAN. — The diseases dangerous to man, other than tuberculosis, occurring in domestic animals, such as rabies, glanders, farcy; the diseases found in neat cattle and sheep, as splenic fever, charbon, Texas fever, actinomycosis; swine plague, trichinosis, etc., are receiving increased attention from the best minds among sanitarians, physicians, and veterinarians with promises of substantial results in the way of the prevention and restriction of these affections. The cure of these maladies is not considered to any great extent — science and common sense agreeing that the proper measures to employ are those of wise precaution and prevention.

HUMAN LIFE, AND BEEF AND PORK. — Although since chattel slavery ceased to exist in this country it has not been feasible to determine with accuracy the market value of human muscle and bone, still

the accomplished legislation of this State for the last six years shows that beef and pork have a relatively higher valuation than human life. It shows that while public money can and shall be spent to save the health and lives of merchantable animals, that none could be spared for the direct protection of human life against disease.

No criticism is made or objection raised against the free appropriation of public funds for the purpose of investigating and preventing diseases of domestic animals — too little rather than too much has been devoted to this useful purpose in the past — but the point is made that the care of population health and the saving of human life have a prior and paramount claim upon the State.

Every human being of intelligence fully admits that the value of all other possessions is dwarfed when his personal health is invaded or seriously threatened; by common consent health of mind and body is regarded as the choicest endowment, and that the progress and material prosperity of a State depend on the physical vigor and activity of each unit of its human population cannot be questioned.

From this point of view the appropriation of one thousand dollars made last spring for the use of the Board for two years in the protection and promotion of the public health interests of the State seems like solemn trifling, or to betray a studied intention to discredit the performance of duties which all well informed men recognize as being of the highest practical value and importance to the people of a State.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

PURPOSES AND FEATURES OF THE LAW. — The administration of the Medical Practice Act which is devolved upon the Board has engaged the time and attention of the members to no inconsiderable degree. While no doubt may reasonably exist in the mind of any one who has looked into the matter that medical practice should be regulated, and means found for the protection of the public against injurious deceptions and false pretenses on the part of dishonorable medical men, some decided differences of opinion exist as to how this can be best accomplished, and a variety of attempted solutions of the problem may be found in the different States.

The requirements of law in this respect and appliances for its execution are practically the same in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, West Virginia and Maryland; while Tennessee has, within the present year, enacted requirements of substantially the same kind.

In their general features the practice acts in these States provide for a board, a majority of whose members are physicians, to whom is

given authority to determine by suitable tests the good standing of medical colleges, the genuineness of diplomas presented, to make inquiry concerning the moral character and professional standing of applicants for license to practice, and to grant certificates to those found possessing the requisite qualifications. Provision is made also for the revocation of licenses for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and power is given to refuse their issue for like cause.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.—During the present year the constitutionality of the medical practice laws of Illinois and Iowa has been affirmed by the Supreme Courts of those States, and a case appealed to the United States Supreme Court from West Virginia, in which the constitutionality of the Act of that State was involved, was affirmatively decided last January.

The West Virginia State Board of Health had refused to recognize the diploma of an applicant for registration for the reason that it emanated from a school not in good standing; the holder having been engaged in practice in the State for some years and declining an examination by the board had recourse to the courts, which action resulted adversely to him. The following occurs in the opinion of the Court, which comprehensively discusses the right of a State to enact such a law: —

It is undoubtedly the right of every citizen of the United States to follow any lawful calling, business, or profession he may choose, subject only to such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of like age, sex and condition. * * * The interest, or, as it is sometimes termed, the estate acquired in them, that is, the right to continue their prosecution, is often of great value to the possessors, and cannot be arbitrarily taken from them, any more than their real or personal property can be thus taken. But there is no arbitrary deprivation of such right where its exercise is not permitted because of a failure to comply with conditions imposed by the State for the protection of society. The power of the State to provide for the general welfare of its people authorizes it to prescribe all such regulations as, in its judgment, will secure or tend to secure them against the consequences of ignorance and incapacity as well as of deception and fraud. As one means to this end it has been the practice of different States from time immemorial, to exact in many pursuits a certain degree of skill and learning upon which the community may confidently rely, their possession being generally ascertained upon an examination of parties by competent persons, or inferred from a certificate to them in the form of a diploma or license from an institution established for instruction on the subjects, scientific or otherwise, with which such pursuits have to deal. The nature and extent of the qualifications required must depend primarily upon the judgment of the State as to their necessity. If they are appropriate to the calling or profession,

and attainable by reasonable study or application, no objection to their validity can be raised because of their stringency or difficulty. It is only when they have no relation to such calling or profession, or are unattainable by such reasonable study and application, that they can operate to deprive one of his right to pursue a lawful vocation.

Few professions require more careful preparation by one who seeks to enter it than that of medicine. It has to deal with all those subtle and mysterious influences upon which health and life depend, and requires not only a knowledge of the properties of vegetable and mineral substances, but of the human body in all its complicated parts, and their relation to each other, as well as their influence upon the mind. The physicians must be able to detect readily the presence of the disease, and prescribe appropriate remedies for its removal. Every one may have occasion to consult him, but comparatively few can judge of the qualifications of learning and skill which he possesses. Reliance must be placed upon the assurance given by his license, issued by an authority competent to judge in that respect, that he possesses the requisite qualifications. Due consideration, therefore, for the protection of society may well induce the State to exclude from practice those who have not such license, or who are found upon examination not to be fully qualified. The same reasons which control in imposing conditions, upon compliance with which the physician is allowed to practice in the first instance, may call for further conditions as new modes of treating disease are discovered, or a more thorough acquaintance is obtained of the remedial properties of vegetable and mineral substances, or a more accurate knowledge is acquired of the human system and of the agencies by which it is affected. It would not be deemed a matter for serious discussion that a knowledge of the new acquisitions of the profession, as it from time to time advances in its attainments for the relief of the sick and suffering, should be required for continuance in its practice, but for the earnestness with which the plaintiff in error insists that, by being compelled to obtain the certificate required, and prevented from continuing in his practice without it, he is deprived of his right and estate in his profession without due process of law. We perceive nothing in the statute which indicates an intention of the legislature to deprive one of any of his rights. No one has a right to practice medicine without having the necessary qualifications of learning and skill: and the statute only requires that whoever assumes, by offering to the community his services as a physician, that he possesses such learning and skill, shall present evidence of it by a certificate or license from a body designated by the State as competent to judge of his qualifications."

UNPROFESSIONAL OR DISHONORABLE CONDUCT. — The question of the legal authority of a medical board created for the purpose of passing upon questions of professional morality openly affecting the public and administering the laws relating to medical practice in England,

has received the attention of the supreme court of judicature of that country, the Court of Appeal, during the year.

The license of a registered practitioner was revoked after a hearing for conduct deemed sufficient by the Medical Council, the powers and functions of which body correspond closely to those of a board of health under our practice law. The charge against the accused was the publication and sale for general circulation of a pamphlet to the detriment of public morals, and constituting infamous conduct in a professional sense.

The court held that the Council was the sole judge of what properly constituted conduct of the kind indicated in a physician, that the decision of the Council would not be reviewed or disturbed, and that the publication of the fact that the defendant's name had been stricken from the register for cause was privileged, and not a libel, but was proper for the information of the public.

From these decisions it would appear that the practice laws of the States above named are based on sound principles, and that in their operation they tend to the benefit of the public and the medical profession by discouraging and repressing questionable methods and dishonest practices on the part of physicians.

MEDICAL LAWS IN CERTAIN OTHER STATES. — In Minnesota, Virginia, and North Carolina a legislative departure has been made from the usage required under the Missouri law in regard to medical colleges.

In these States no diploma is recognized as entitling the owner to practice, this right can only be acquired by an examination conducted by the State board.

This plan obviates the necessity of making any requirements of medical schools, and takes no cognizance of their standing as determined by length of terms of study, facilities of instruction, thoroughness of teaching, conditions of graduation, etc., etc.

STANDARD OF REQUIREMENTS. — The administration of the law in this State makes necessary some standard by which thoroughness of instruction in any given school may be measurably determined, and this has been done by prescribing for the schools a schedule of minimum requirements to which they must conform in order to have their diplomas recognized by the Board — compliance with such schedule being the accepted evidence of their good standing.

Heretofore attendance at only two full courses of lectures at such a school, as a prerequisite to the graduation of students, has been required, but the States of Illinois and Iowa have decided that after the close of the next collegiate year (1890-91), the future diplomas of no

school will be accepted that does not require attendance at three such terms as a condition of graduation.

PROPOSED REQUIREMENT OF THREE TERMS.— Under these circumstances, and in view of such action by our near neighbors on such an important matter, it is obvious that this subject must of necessity have engaged the attention of the Board, and it has been discussed and held under advisement throughout the year, decisive action being delayed only by reason of the Board membership not being full,— it being thought best that such an important step should not be taken until all the interests, provided by law to be represented in the Board, could be heard and, if possible, unanimity of views and action secured.

The wishes of the schools in this State in regard to the matter have not been ascertained, but probably few of them would oppose the change.

AN ELEMENT OF WEAKNESS IN THE PRESENT LAW.— The administration of the Practice law takes up much of the time that the members feel should be devoted to sanitary affairs, the concurrent opinion held being that properly the Board is an organization formed for the advancement of public health, and on this account release from other duties, which often prove embarrassing and thankless, would be welcomed.

Furthermore, a criticism that may with justice be made by medical men concerning a Board created and constituted as is this and similar bodies, is that the appointing power, although acting in the best attainable light and with the very best intentions, may yet fail to make selections for such positions that are truly representative and acceptable to the body of the profession; and, hence, lukewarmness on their part in the support accorded to such an official body, or positive hostility, may result.

This objection may be raised against any method devised for the appointment and confirmation of an official body, created for the purpose of administering laws designed to regulate medical practice, into which any political considerations may enter; the consequence may be that the result reached will not be a true reflex of the will of the profession concerned.

INCORPORATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.— As a means of avoiding this objection, and relieving the Board of all duties save those of a purely sanitary nature, and as a measure of justice to physicians, it is suggested that the entire matter of regulating medical practice and education in this State be placed exclusively in the hands of the medical profession.

This may be done by the enactment of a law authorizing the incorporation of the medical profession, including every legally qualified member in the State, with the right and duty to elect, under suitable regulations, a governing body out of their own membership, securing to all shades of medical opinion the right of proportional representation, and to which body would be referred for consideration and decision all questions relating to the regulation of practice, the requirements and standard of medical education, standing of schools, discipline of offenders, etc., etc.

This course would lodge responsibility for the honor, advancement and attainments of the medical profession in the hands of physicians themselves; and however high or low these respective standards might rise or fall they would correctly mirror the condition and truly represent the will of the profession, and all the consequent merit or demerit would attach solely to medical men.

PRINTING OF REPORTS. — The printing and publication of the annual reports of the Board for several years past, as authorized by the General Assembly, has not yet been completed and is a cause of regret and inconvenience.

The complete register of physicians should be published by the State, as being due to the law-abiding members of the profession, and for the information of county clerks and other officials concerned, but the Board has no means at its disposal to meet the expense of such publication.

In conclusion the members of the Board beg to tender to you their sincere thanks for the interest shown and Executive encouragement and support extended during the year; and to express their hope for a continued prosperous and successful administration of the important interests and affairs committed to your hands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. GENTRY,
ALBERT MERRELL,
GEO. HOMAN,
J. D. GRIFFITH,
G. A. GOBEN,
J. B. PRATHER.

DECEMBER 31st, 1889.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

(1.)—The registration of physicians in 1889 conducted in accordance with the rules of previous years numbered 347, all these being graduates, or holding the educational equivalent of a diploma, as a license granted upon examination by a legally qualified body; the numerical total of such registration since the law took effect being 4,037.

Forty-two certificates were given to graduated midwives, making the total number of original certificates issued to physicians and midwives, during the year, 389.

Two applications from exempt non-graduate midwives were declined, and likewise seven similar applications from physicians.

Eight applications were declined and referred to the Board on account of the fraudulent or otherwise unsatisfactory character of the diplomas presented, or the evidence being insufficient to warrant registration. Eight duplicate certificates were issued upon sufficient proof of loss of originals, and two certificates were refused applicants by the Board after a hearing, for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. Information in regard to this action will be found in the abstract of proceedings of the Board, but as indicating the position taken in such cases the following letter is here given:—

“ ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29th, 1889.

Major Wm. Gentry,
Prest. State Board of Health,
Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of 26th instant, with communication from Mr. J. T. C. of 20th instant enclosed, was duly received and both have been carefully considered by Dr. Merrell and myself.

I think I have furnished you copies of all correspondence from this office, relating to Mr. C.'s clients, so that as a member of the Executive Committee you are fairly well advised concerning the present status of the matter which was referred to us.

I do not think that the Board or any member of it can in fairness be held responsible for the "impression" or "understanding" claimed by Mr. C. regarding the granting of certificates to Drs. B. and H. — certainly both Dr. Merrell and I must disclaim the imputed assurance he sets out.

As we view it there is one position for the Board to take in such a matter and only one, and this is that the law since it took effect has always been in force with suitable machinery in existence for its execution, as we fully know, and that the plain unmistakable letter and spirit of that law must be obeyed by those who seek the benefits and privileges it confers.

But the clients of Mr. C., while pleading ignorance that the law was in effect— in spite of the fact of their having been shown the contrary to be true — practically say to the Board, "We will continue to violate the law until you see fit to give us the legal right to practice."

They alone are responsible for delay in the issuance of the desired certificates, for it would clearly be a violation of the obligations of the Board as State officers to take favorable action in the face of such a defiant attitude.

On this point we have the opinion of the Attorney-General given in connection with these cases as follows: —

"Under the provisions of Section 9, of the Act regulating the practice of medicine in this State, any one who professes publicly to be a physician and to prescribe for the sick, is regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of the Act, and unless such person had a certificate from the State Board authorizing him to practice, he would thereby violate the law."

Being thus advised and with our obligation faithfully to enforce the law resting upon us, how can we do otherwise than insist that these gentlemen shall first respect the law, yield obedience to its plain requirements, and cease deliberately and knowingly to violate its provisions?

This is the first necessary step and attitude on their part; and they must surely perceive that no other course promises to secure to them the ends desired.

If such steps be taken by them then, on our part, so soon as assurance has been given that they have ceased violating the law, have stopped advertising themselves as physicians, and say when licensed that their future advertisements shall contain nothing that might tend to deceive an unenlightened public, I would favor the immediate issuance of certificates on their renewed application therefor.

As I take it, this is a sound and tenable position, within the law and just powers of the Board, and recent decisions of the higher courts support this view.

On June 15th, last, the Supreme Court of Illinois affirmed the constitutionality of the Medical Practice Act of that State, which law is very similar to our own.

On July 6th, last, the Court of Appeal, the highest law court in England, in deciding a case before it declared that the "General

Medical Council" — whose powers and duties under the Act of Parliament are similar to those of our Board under the Practice Act — were the sole judges of what constitutes right and proper professional conduct in a physician; the plaintiff's name having been stricken from the register for cause deemed sufficient by the Council; he claiming that there had been no sufficient inquiry in the matter by that body and, further, that he had been libelled by the publication in their minutes of the fact that his name had been stricken from the roll, — on both of which points the Council was sustained. The Court thus concludes:—

“ This action is, in truth, an attempt to have the decision of the Council reviewed by another tribunal. We express no opinion on that decision. It cannot be reviewed directly and this attempt to review it indirectly cannot succeed.”

Our own Supreme Court says:—

“ The Board of Health, in the discharge of duties in reference to the issuance of certificates, is engaged in the performance of those things which essentially partake of a judicial nature, requiring the examination of evidence and passing upon its probate force and effect, requiring the exercise of judgment, and the employment of discretion. * * * After the discretion has been exercised, no matter in what way, the mandatory authority to compel the doing of the particular act prayed for is at an end. * * * And whenever an element, shred or degree of discretion enters into the duty to be performed, the functions of mandatory authority are shorn of their customary potency and become powerless to dictate terms to that discretion. Were the rule otherwise, instead of officers discharging their duties in accordance with their own official discretion, that of a court would be substituted therefor * * * palpably usurping functions conferred exclusively by the law upon others.”

The Court cites authorities to support the position that discretionary powers are not revisable, and states further that the creation of such a board as this one with powers such as have been described, is within the powers of the legislature and does not transcend constitutional limits.

The powers and duties thus conferred and imposed are comprehensive and weighty but their very extent with the accompanying sense of responsibility imposes the obligation of caution and wise judgment in their exercise and performance, and I am confident that it is the earnest desire of every member of this Board to avoid everything that would even appear to be an abuse of the powers given by which any one would be wrongfully deprived of any desired benefit or privilege.

Dr. Merrell fully approves the view above set forth.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. HOMAN,
Secretary.”

(2.) As tending to show the state of feeling in the profession of the State toward the Board the following preambles and reso-

lutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote at the meeting of the District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri (a society embracing within its territory nineteen counties) held in the City of St. Joseph, on July 11th: —

“WHEREAS, In the judgment of this Society the State Board of Health is an institution important and necessary to the sanitary interests of the State at large; and

WHEREAS, The members of the State Board of Health of this State have not only devoted their time and energies to the promotion of its objects without proper pecuniary compensation, but at a great personal sacrifice of time and money in order faithfully and conscientiously to perform the duties imposed upon them by the Legislature; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri, hereby extend to the said members of the Board our cordial encouragement, and promise our co-operation in any way that it may be possible for us to aid them in the performance of their duties.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency, Governor Francis, and to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

(Signed)

THOMAS H. DOYLE, M. D.,
President.”

DANIEL MORTON,
Secretary.

On January 29th ultimo, the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society passed the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That this Society approve the course pursued by the State Board of Health in endeavoring to the extent of their ability to maintain and enforce the laws relating to the sanitary interests of the State, and those of the medical profession.

2. That we deprecate the indifferent or unfriendly spirit seemingly present with some members of the legislature evidenced by the suggestion that these laws should be repealed and the Board abolished.

3. That we earnestly urge that financial provision be made for the support of the Board, commensurate with the importance of the work committed to it, and in amount corresponding with that given in neighboring States for similar purposes.

4. That copies of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to our representatives in the General Assembly.

The Missouri State Medical Association at the meeting in Springfield in May, appointed a special committee on the State Board of Health with the view to advance the interests committed to that

body, and to secure, if possible, favorable action by the General Assembly.

(3.) In the case of one physician who received a certificate from the Board and who presented it to be recorded to the clerk of the county court of the county in which he resided in accordance with Section 6875, Revised Statutes of 1889, the clerk refused to make such record on the ground that in order to do so he would be compelled to provide the necessary blank book for such purpose at his own expense, he alleging that the court refused to authorize its purchase.

The facts of the case were laid before the Governor for such action as might be deemed appropriate and necessary.

In the case of a physician prosecuted during the month of December in the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction for practicing under a name other than his own the Court held that the requirement in the section named that a practitioner removing from one county to another shall have the fact of such removal indorsed on his certificate by the county clerk was not of binding force, the act of placing it on record in the county to which removal is made being deemed sufficient.

(4.) The information elicited in the course of correspondence relating to the collection of poor house statistics showed that as a class these dependents are the most deplorably wretched of all the dependents on public charity; and it is urged that in this direction lies a most important work of administrative reform, either on the part of county or State authorities, or both.

A system might be devised by which an oversight of county indigents could be secured somewhat on the plan pursued in regard to the inmates of insane asylums.

(5.) It is a pleasure to be able to say that the harmony and good will which marked the conduct and proceedings of the members of the present Board in former years has continued throughout the present year; and that the most cordial and hearty support has always been accorded the Secretary in the performance of the duties entrusted to him — the proper execution of which was often beset with difficulties growing out of the straitened circumstances of the Board from lack of proper provision being made for its financial support.

My thanks are hereby respectfully extended to each member for the confidence and support always so uniformly shown me.

GEO. HOMAN.

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following is respectfully submitted as an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the current year: —

To appropriation for expenses of Board.....	\$1,000.00
By traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of official duty, and while employed on the business of the Board: —	
Wm. Gentry.....	\$ 15.92
Albert Merrell.....	25.85
Geo. Homan	150.52
J. D. Griffith.....	40.00
G. A. Goben.....	60.55
	\$292.84
By printing, Nixon-Jones Printing Co	30.70
Total expenses.....	323.54
To unexpended balance of appropriation	\$ 676.46
SALARY OF SECRETARY.	
To amount of appropriation.....	\$3,000.00
By salary of Secretary for 1889.....	1,500.00
Balance.....	\$1,500.00
Receipts from fees collected under Medical Practice Law: —	
To fees received for 389 original certificates.....	\$389.00
“ “ “ “ 8 duplicate “	4.00
Total.....	\$393.00

Out of the above amount of fees collected all the operating expenses of the Secretary's office have been met, with the exception of the bill for printing and stationery noted above.

As the appropriation made for the expenses of the Board was so small as to preclude the payment of rent for an office, this has been provided by the Secretary, together with the expenses of postage, clerk hire, telegraphing, expressage, etc., etc. The inconveniences experienced in the performance of the duties imposed have been many, and it is certainly due to the Board that the State should provide requisite means for securing the necessary facilities for the proper and convenient transaction of the business devolving upon it.

It should not be forgotten that the Secretary served for three and a half years, as was shown in the last report, receiving nothing whatever for his services and that this constitutes a claim against the State which should be recognized and equitably discharged.

J. D. GRIFFITH,
Treasurer.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17, 1889.

The Board convened in annual meeting at the Madison House at 7 o'clock p. m.

Members present — Albert Merrell, J. D. Griffith, G. A. Goben and Geo. Homan.

Absent — Wm. Gentry, J. B. Prather and G. M. Cox.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, Dr. Merrell, called the meeting to order.

On motion the usual order of business was suspended and the present situation of the Board was considered in view of the seemingly unfriendly spirit evinced toward it by the General Assembly, action on the nominations of Drs. Merrell, Griffith and Homan, pending in the Senate, having been indefinitely postponed by that body.

After a full interchange of opinion it was decided to wait on the Governor in a body and express to him the views of the members present on this and other matters affecting the Board.

Being received by the Governor at the Executive Mansion the situation of affairs as regards the Health and Medical Practice Acts was explained to him, with the opinions of the members on the question of continuing in office, and a discussion of the matter was had for several hours when the members withdrew.

The session was resumed at the Madison House at 10 p. m.; the minutes of the July meeting and those of the special meeting held in December being read and approved.

The Secretary offered the following report with an apology for its brevity, and making a verbal statement supplemental to it:—

“In regard to the condition of public health in the State since the last regular meeting reports received from various points indicate an increased prevalence of measles, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever. Diphtheria does not appear to be so common as it was a year ago, while occasional cases of small-pox have developed or been brought into St. Louis during the fall and winter months.

Other States report cases of small-pox at short intervals, while circumscribed outbreaks of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough appear to be of common occurrence in the more Northern and Eastern States, showing the existing tendency to epidemicity in these diseases at the present time, and the value of systemized active measures for their control on the part of local and State authorities.

Pneumonia has also been a commonly reported disease during the last month, together with forms of continued fever, malarial or otherwise in nature.

Since the report made at the July meeting one hundred and five (105) physicians and twenty-one (21) midwives have been accorded registration under the Medical Practice Act. During the same period sixteen applications for registration were declined for the several reasons authorizing such action in the Act cited.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

On motion the report was received and filed. The Secretary also submitted a full report on the meeting of the American Public Health Association held at Milwaukee, Wis., last November, which was, on motion, ordered filed as by previous action it was directed to be made a part of the annual report for last year.

Dr. Homan stated that the annual report of the Board for 1888 had been duly completed and forwarded to the Governor as required by law, and gave details as to the various matters contained in it, and the manner in which the work was done, all of which was on motion approved.

Bills and vouchers for clerical work, printing, etc., for the last six months were referred to Dr. Griffith as an auditing committee, who later reported the same to be correct; the report being adopted and the committee discharged.

The Secretary reported action in a number of cases under the Practice Act which was on motion approved.

A communication as follows was read by the Secretary: —

“ ——— St., Kansas City, Mo.,

Jan. 4, 1889.

“DR. HOMAN, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

What will you take in money to furnish me with a certificate from the State Board of Health? I find it a very great detriment and very damaging to not have it. Please write me at once what sum of money you will take to furnish me with the said certificate.

Hoping for an early and distinct reply, I am,

Yours respectfully,

—————, M. D.”

The writer of this note being an individual to whom the Board had refused license for unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, Dr. Homan stated that he had referred the letter to Dr. Griffith for presentation to the Prosecuting Attorney and Grand Jury of Jackson county.

Dr. Griffith said that he had submitted the matter to the Prosecuting Attorney who had promised to take the necessary steps to secure the writer's indictment and punishment, under the statute relating to attempted bribery of public officers.

In the course of consideration of cases under the Medical Practice Act the application for license of a practitioner in Oregon county was presented which was based upon an examination license of the New York State Medical Society, that organization having at the time the license was granted due authority to examine candidates for practice and give licenses if found qualified. As a general rule to cover such cases Dr. Merrell offered the following:—

Resolved, That we recognize as sufficient ground for granting the certificate of this Board that the applicant hold the license of a legally chartered examining board, or that of a State Board of Health, when accompanied with satisfactory evidence of good moral and professional standing.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion it was ordered that the present organization of the Board be continued.

Adjourned.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 11, 1889.

The Board convened in semi-annual session at 2 o'clock p. m. at the Madison House, and was called to order by the President.

Members present — Wm. Gentry, J. D. Griffith, Albert Merrell, G. A. Goben and Geo. Homan.

Absent — James B. Prather, from whom a note was read by the Secretary explaining and regretting his inability to be present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion their approval was, for the present, deferred.

The report of the Secretary was submitted and read, as follows:—

I have the honor to submit the following report for the period embraced by the first six months of the present year:—

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The failure of the General Assembly to grant the legislation desired and requested at the beginning of the recent session, the draft of a bill for which purpose was indorsed at the meeting of local health officials held in St. Louis last December, and recommended by the Board for passage, and which legislation is absolutely essential to the thorough sanitary organization of the State by counties and towns, has continued the Board in its anomalous and embarrassing position of being held responsible for the prevention and suppression of dangerous epidemics, while no means of effective local co-operation has been provided by law.

The lack of duly organized local help would be a serious drawback to effective work by the Board in any event, as bodies of this kind hastily improvised in the face of danger are usually inexperienced, and oftentimes at a loss to know what to do; but when this almost universal want of preparation throughout the State is considered in connection with the fact that the Board has been steadily denied any funds to extend aid or do any work in time of peril from disease, the untoward possibilities of this lack of sanitary providence may be better understood and appreciated.

This unfortunate condition of affairs was seen during last winter and spring in the alarm, inconvenience, losses and distress experienced in various parts of the State from outbreaks of smallpox, all or nearly all of which could have been avoided if there had been in timely existence trained officers or organizations fitted by knowledge to deal promptly and properly with occurrences of this kind.

It is to be hoped that another legislature will consider the subject of State organization for public health ends in the light its im-

portance demands, and make suitable provision therefor, in order that Missouri may stand on the same high plane in sanitary affairs as that now occupied by so many of its neighbors.

A noteworthy illustration of the progress that has been made during the last few years in co-operative work between States for the protection of public health is had in the Quarantine Conference which was convened by the Governor of Alabama at Montgomery early last March, the special object being to devise, consider and adopt measures for the prevention of yellow fever the present summer in the Southern States.

The joint and mutual agreement to that end reached by the participating States has been carried out with assurances that the country will be spared a repetition of the pestilential occurrences of last year in Florida.

At the instance of Governor Francis and the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, I attended the Conference as the representative of this Board and State, and upon my return made a report thereon to the Governor and to the Exchange, a copy of which is herewith submitted for your information.

An important matter that very closely concerns the public health is the transportation by common carriers of the bodies of persons dead of communicable diseases; and it is gratifying to be able to state that this subject has received the attention of the general baggage agents of the principal railway lines in this country at their annual meeting, and blank forms and regulations have been prepared for a uniform system of safeguards in this respect in the interest of the protection from diseases of railway employes and the public as well.

I submit for your consideration and approval such forms of this kind as have been sent to me for that purpose.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.—During the first six months of the present year certificates based upon diplomas of recognized schools have been issued to 252 physicians, and similarly, licenses have been granted to sixteen midwives, a total issued of 278.

During the four years ended on the 2d instant that I have served in my present position 1,141 licenses have been granted to graduated physicians, and 154 to midwives, a total of 1,295.

This source of revenue, small and uncertain as it is, has been the only financial income accruing to the board by means of which the necessary expenses of conducting its business could be met for the three and one-half years ending December 31st, 1888. All the additional outlay not covered by this insignificant source has been supplied by the members.

The meagre and insufficient appropriations for the Board made by the General Assembly at the late session afford no reasonable hope that this body will be able to do its appointed work in a proper manner during the next eighteen months, and in accordance with the just expectation of the public and the demands of progress and intelligence.

What shall be undertaken in this direction under existing circumstances is a subject for consideration and determination by the Board.

A considerable number of cases arising under the "Practice Act" upon applications for registration await your hearing and decision, a majority of them being instances where I have declined to assume the responsibility of granting license, and referred the applicants to the Board for a hearing as provided by law.

The duties and powers of a state board of health, charged with the execution of laws relating to medical practice, have been made additionally clear by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered the present year, in a case appealed to that tribunal from West Virginia, a copy of which I herewith submit.

The decision is of greater interest to us by reason of the fact that the medical practice act of West Virginia is almost identical with that of Missouri.

The decision in question sustains the view held by this Board that the regulation of medical practice falls within the general police power of the State, and that boards constituted for the purpose of enforcing laws to that end have the right to exact evidence satisfactory to them not only as to the sufficiency of an applicant's medical qualifications, but to guard the people against the consequences of deception and fraud on the part of practitioners of medicine.

In several of our neighboring States, having state boards of health, action has been officially taken notifying medical schools that after the session of 1890-91 the diplomas of no college will be recognized that does not require as a condition of graduation a medical course of four years with attendance at three regular courses of lectures; a school failing such requirements to be held as not being in good standing under the law.

The question of the advisability of this Board taking some action looking in the same direction is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

A considerable number of applications for registration by non-graduated practitioners exempt under the law have been declined under the option of the Board and in accordance with the rule to govern such cases adopted four years ago.

In several instances fraudulent diplomas have been presented and false affidavits made. These cases have been uniformly referred to the prosecuting attorney of the county from which the application was made.

There has been a considerable degree of activity shown in enforcing the practice act in different parts of the State during the last six months; in several instances this being undertaken by local medical societies acting in the interest of decency and honest dealing toward the public by practitioners, both licensed and unlicensed, with the general effect of purifying the professional atmosphere to some extent, educating public opinion in favor of the law and discouraging resort to unprofessional or dishonorable conduct in practice.

A number of applicants have made known their wish to appear for examination before the Board. Due notice has been sent to these as to the time and place of the meeting, with the blank forms of application required to be filled in and presented in such cases.

Inasmuch as it appears from information received from the Secretary of State that no changes were made in the laws relating to public health and medical practice during the late session of the legislature, there seems no necessity apparent for any radical departure from the course pursued by the Board, beneficially, it is believed, during the last four years.

So far as I have been able to learn, no provision has been made or steps taken looking to the publication of the annual report of 1888. The demands for such publication are frequent, copies are due to other States which send their official publications regularly to this office, and some means should be devised to secure as early as possible the appearance of the report in printed form.

The recent death of Dr. G. M. Cox creates a vacancy in the Board and deprives the Homeopathic school of present representation in this organization. Dr. Cox was the senior member of the Board in point of service, and to the extent the condition of his health permitted, was an active member.

On motion the report was received, considered and adopted.

A letter from the Governor relating to Board matters was read and on motion filed.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived on motion the Board gave a hearing to certain physicians, all of Buchanan county, and applicants for certificates who had been notified by the Secretary to appear before the Board on charges of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct in accordance with section 8 of the Medical Practice Act.

All the accused were present in person, and were represented by legal counsel.

The information and evidence collected and on file relating to the cases in the form of written and printed documents and matter were read by the Secretary and considered by the Board.

The accused were heard severally in their own defense, and the Board listened to the arguments of counsel at length.

Pending consideration of the matter at six o'clock the cases of two of the applicants were laid over until the following day.

On motion of Dr. Merrell, seconded by Dr. Griffith, the Secretary was directed to issue a certificate to Dr. R. W. Fisk.

The Governor entered and was received by the Board. He extended an invitation to hold future sessions at the Capitol, and promised the advice of the Attorney-General on any legal points arising in the transaction of its business upon which such advice was desired.

The courteous invitation and offer of the Governor was accepted with thanks.

The Board, on motion, at 6:30 p. m. adjourned until 8:30 a. m. the following day.

SECOND SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment with the same members present, except Dr. Griffith.

The approval of the minutes of the January meeting being in order, Dr. Homan moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution in the Oregon county case was adopted. Carried. Dr. Homan then moved as an amendment that the following be added to said resolution: "*provided*, That this resolution shall not apply to the holders of licenses granted by county examining boards." Carried.

The minutes were then adopted as amended.

A communication from J. C. Nicholas was read submitting the regulations, forms, etc., to govern transportation of bodies of persons dead of communicable diseases adopted by the National Association of General Baggage Agents, and requesting their favorable consideration by the Board.

After the reading and discussion of the proposed rules, on motion of Dr. Goben, they were approved.

At 9 o'clock, on motion of the Secretary, counsel was again heard in support of the applications for certificates of the physicians from Buchanan county, he admitting that they were responsible for the character of the advertisements complained of appearing in the St. Joseph public press.

At the conclusion of the attorney's remarks the matter was taken under advisement, and the session of the Board transferred to the Capitol.

Advice concerning the proper construction of section eight of the Medical Practice Act and the bearing of a decision of the Supreme Court thereon, and in regard to the duty and powers of the Board in cases where unprofessional or dishonorable conduct was charged against those seeking registration, was had of Mr. Robb, representing the Attorney-General.

After due deliberation and upon full consideration of the matter the Board by unanimous vote refused certificates to the two applicants for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, consisting in the publication by them of advertisements in the public press of St. Joseph, Mo., during the present year; said advertisements, in the opinion of the Board, being of a character that tended to mislead and deceive the public, to impose on the fears, weakness or ignorance of the sick or credulous, and to defraud the people by false and impossible claims in regard to the treatment of disease.

An application for registration from Douglas county, with accompanying papers, was submitted by the Secretary, who stated that the affidavit presented by the applicant was based on a license granted by a county examining board in Texas, such a license not being entitled under the law to recognition in Missouri, in the opinion of the Attorney-General.

On motion the action of the Secretary in withholding a certificate thereon was approved and registration on said document refused.

The applications for registration of two physicians, both of Jackson county and recent graduates of a Kansas City college, action on which was deferred by the Secretary pending determination by the Board of the recognition of that college as being in good standing, were submitted and considered. The Secretary stated that the reputed Dean of the school had been duly notified of the time and place of this meeting and was invited to be present, as the matter of the standing of the college would be considered.

After due consideration, on motion it was decided to withhold certificates to the applicants until the proper authorities of the school had filed an affidavit with the Secretary to the effect that the minimum requirements, adopted by the Board as a standard of recognition, had been enforced by the faculty during the session of 1888-89.

The action of the Secretary in withholding certificates on applications for registration made by a number of individuals in different parts of the State, until satisfactory evidence of good professional standing was severally furnished, was, on motion, approved.

The action of the Secretary in refusing license to an applicant living in Jackson county on the diploma of a fraudulent school was approved.

The application for registration of another physician of Jackson county was laid before the Board and considered. The Secretary stated that a certificate was withheld and the matter referred to the Board on account of alleged unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; the applicant had been notified to be present, and acknowledgment of receipt of the notice sent was submitted.

The action of the Secretary was approved, but no final action taken, the matter being reserved for further consideration.

In the case of an applicant from the City of St. Louis, the application for registration was submitted and considered by the Board. The Secretary stated that the applicant had been duly notified as to time and place of meeting, the responsibility of granting license having been declined in the case for the reason of the possession and public distribution by applicant of printed matter admitted by him to be

unmailable under the U. S. postal laws. The action of the Secretary in withholding license was on motion approved — final action in the matter being postponed.

An application for registration from Buchanan county, referred to the Board by the Secretary, was then considered; the offense charged as a bar to registration being unprofessional or dishonorable conduct in circulating printed matter which tended to deceive the public and impose on the weak, the ignorant, and the credulous.

Notice to appear before the Board for a hearing had been duly sent the applicant, but acknowledgment of receipt of same had not been received by the Secretary. On motion the action of the Secretary in withholding license and referring the matter to the Board was approved, but final action in the case was suspended.

After the transaction of other business relating to medical practice, Dr. Merrell offered the following: —

Resolved, That the following be added as paragraph VIII to the Schedule of Requirements adopted by this Board as a basis for its recognition of the good standing of a medical college in the administration of the Practice Act: —

VIII — *Evidence of standing.* As evidence of its standing the college shall file with the Board for its information a certificate of reputability from and under seal of the national association of the branch of medical practice to which the college professes to belong.

Resolved, That the schedule be published in full.

Seconded by Dr. Homan.

Dr. Merrell also offered the following for adoption: —

Schedule of Requirements from candidates for registration under the Practice Act.

1. Lawful possession of a diploma from a medical college in good standing, such lawful possession to be evidenced by affidavit in form provided by this Board.

2. In absence of diploma a successful examination before the Board on all subjects enumerated in Schedule of Requirements for medical colleges, 80 per cent. of correct answers being required.

3. A certificate of professional good standing and reputability from and under seal of the Missouri state medical society of the branch of medical practice to which candidate belongs, or any similar state or national medical association of the United States, or in lieu of such certificate the unrevoked certificate of any state board of health of the United States that accords the same courtesy to holders of the certificates of this Board, the issuance of which was based upon a diploma or examination.

4. The disapproval of any charges or evidence of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct which may be before the Board at time of application.

5. The payment of the fee required by law.

Seconded by Dr. Homan and after discussion the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report at the next meeting.

The Board was informed by the Secretary of State that an appropriation was available for printing the Report of the Board for 1887 and 1888, and he was respectfully requested to get the work under way and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Rules and Regulations to govern transportation of corpses with copies of forms for use by common carriers.

RULES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL BAGGAGE AGENTS.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1890.

RULE 1. The transportation of bodies of persons dead of Small Pox, Asiatic Cholera, Typhus Fever, or Yellow Fever, is absolutely forbidden.

RULE 2. The bodies of those who have died of Diphtheria, Anthrax, Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, and other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of bi-chloride of mercury, in the proportion of one ounce of bi-chloride of mercury to a gallon of water; and incased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or in an air-tight iron casket, hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight, wooden box; or the body must be prepared for shipment by being wrapped in a sheet and disinfected by solution of bi-chloride of mercury as above, and placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, copper or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of material not less than one inch and a half thick.

RULE 3. In case of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease. And in addition to permit from Board of Health or proper health authority, station agents will require an affidavit from the shipping undertaker, stating how body has been prepared and kind of coffin or casket used, which must be in conformity with Rule 2.

RULE 4. The bodies of persons dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious or communicable may be received for transportation to local points in same State, when encased in a sound coffin or metallic case, and enclosed in a strong wooden box securely fastened so it may be safely handled. But when it is proposed to transport them out of the State to an interstate point (unless the time required for transportation from the initial point to destination does not exceed 18 hours), they must be encased in air-tight, zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or an air-tight iron casket, or a strong coffin or casket encased in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc,

copper or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of material not less than one inch thick. In all cases the outside box must be provided with four iron chest handles.

RULE 5. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a ticket, and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse," and a transit permit from Board of Health or proper health authority, giving permission for the removal and showing name of deceased, age, place of death, cause of death (and if of a contagious or infectious nature), the point to which it is to be shipped, medical attendant and name of undertaker.

RULE 6. The transit permits must be made with a stub, to be retained by the person issuing it; the original permit must accompany the body to destination, and two coupons; the first coupon to be detached by station agent at initial point and sent to the General Baggage Agent, and the second coupon by the last train baggage-man. The stub, permit and coupons must be numbered so the one will refer to the other, and on permit will be a space for undertaker's affidavit, to be used in cases of contagious or infectious diseases, as required by rules 2 and 3.

RULE 7. The box containing corpse must be plainly marked with paster, showing name of deceased, place of death, cause of death, the point to which it is to be shipped, number of transit permit issued in connection, and name of person in charge of the remains. There must also be blank spaces at bottom of paster for station agent at initial point, to fill in the form and number of passage ticket, where from, where to and route to destination of such ticket.

RULE 8. It is intended that no dead body shall be moved which may be the means of spreading disease; therefore, all disinterred bodies, dead from any disease or cause, will be treated as infectious and dangerous to the public health, and will not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State Board of Health, and the consent of the health authority of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has been first obtained, and the disinterred remains enclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper-lined coffin or box, or box encased in hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper cases.

NOTE.—The approval of the State Board of Health for disinterment must be attached to the transit permit.

(For FORMS see following pages.)

CERTIFICATE OF UNDERTAKER.

.....Date....., 189...

Name of deceased.....

Place of death.....

Cause of death.....

For interment at.....

Name of Person in charge.....

Number of Transit Permit.....

Signed..... Undertaker.....

.....P. O. Address.....

The above to be filled out by Undertaker and attached to box containing corpse.

From.....to.....State.....

Number of Ticket..... Form No. of Ticket.....

From.....to.....

Via.....R. R. Via.....Junction

Via.....R. R. Via.....Junction

Via.....R. R. Via.....Junction

Via.....R. R. Via.....Junction

Signed..... Station Agent.....

The above to be filled out by Agent or Baggage man at the initial point showing description of ticket, exact route, and via what junction points the ticket reads.

TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES.

TRANSIT PERMIT.

No.....

In the.....of..... County of.....
(City or Township.)

State of..... on the..... day of..... 189.. Permission is hereby given to remove the remains of..... aged..... years..... months..... days, who died at.....
(City, or Township and County.)

on the..... day of..... 189.. The cause of death being..... which is a..... disease, and a Transit Permit being asked for burial at..... in the State of.....
(Contagious or Non-Contagious.)

Name of Undertaker. } Signed by.....
Name of Medical Attendant. } (Local Board of Health.)
..... } (P. O. Address.)

State of..... date..... 189....
I Hereby Certify, That the body of..... named in this transit permit has been prepared by me for transportation in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health by being.....
Signed Undertaker.

If Disease be Infectious or Contagious, Undertaker must make following Affidavit.

State of..... }
County of..... } On this..... day of..... A. D. 189.. before me, a..... in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared..... to me known and made oath and says that all of the statements contained in the foregoing are true.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this..... day of..... A. D. 189...

[SEAL.]

TRANSIT PERMIT.

This Stub to be Retained by Person Issuing Permit.

No. Issued to.
Name of Deceased
(If a minor, give parents' name,)
.....
Interment at.....
Date of Death..... 189.... Age..... Years..... Months.....
Place of Death.....
Cause of Death.....
Certified by.....
..... M. D.

Transportation of Corpses.

TRANSIT PERMIT.

No.

From
 To
 State of
 Body of
 Carrier R. R.
 R. R.
 R. R.
 R. R.
 R. R.

DIRECTIONS.

The person issuing this permit must see that it and the stubs are numbered to correspond before delivering.

This permit must accompany the body to its destination and be delivered with it.

COUPON NO. 2.
 TO TRANSIT PERMIT.
 No.

Who died at

.....

.....

Taken at

By

(See Other Side.)¹

COUPON NO. 1.
 TO TRANSIT PERMIT.
 No.

Who died at

.....

.....

Taken at

By

(See Other Side.)²

¹This Coupon will be detached by Agent or Station Baggage man at initial point and sent to General Baggage Agent.

²This Coupon will be detached by Train Baggage man of Terminal line and sent to General Baggage Agent.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DEPENDENT AND THE MONTH OF

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	No. of Paupers.		SEX.		
			White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	
Adair	J. D. Holloway	Kirksville	9	8	1	5	4
Andrew	J. S. Peters	Savannah	27	26	1	16	11
Atchison	D. B. Marlatt	Rockport	6	..	..	4	2
Andrain	A. H. Canterbury		17	13	4	12	5
Barry	Alfred King	Cassville	3	..	..	..	7
Barton	A. Hall	Lamar	8	..	..	..	8
Bates	Mary C. Hall	Butler	9	..	..	4	5
Benton	A. S. McGowan, County Clerk	Warsaw	19	17	2	9	10
Bollinger	G. B. Cole	Marble Hill	3	..	..	1	2
Boone	W. R. Hopper		29	..	..	..	..
Buchanan	J. B. Corbitt	St. Joseph	78	..	..	59	19
Butler	H. F. Horton		6	..	..	5	1
Caldwell	D. M. King	Kingston	4	..	..	4	..
Callaway	J. W. Lynds	Haw's Prairie	32	27	5	15	17
Camden	W. R. McCrory	Zebra	9	..	..	4	5
Cape Girardeau			..	..	..	..	..
Carroll	S. A. Ballard	Carrollton	22	..	..	11	11
Carter	J. M. McGhee	Van Buren	7	..	..	4	3
Cass	J. J. C. Owens	Freeman	13	11	2	7	6
Cedar	J. M. Isham	Bear Creek	6	..	..	3	3
Chariton	M. T. Davenport	Dalton	23	13	10	10	13
Christian	John Vaupelt		10	..	..	6	4
Clark	Thos. Neil	Kahoka	17	..	1	8	9
Clay	Geo. A. Baldwin	Chandler	13	11	2	9	4
Clinton	Geo. A. Dorseu	Plattsburg	8	..	..	5	3
Cole	Jos. Kauffmann	Elston	13	..	..	8	5
Cooper	Mrs. Julia A. Henderson	New Palestine	20	13	7	9	11
Crawford			..	..	..	..	..
Dade	T. T. Ellis	Seybert	21	17	4	11	10
Dallas	J. T. Pendleton, County Clerk	Buffalo	15	..	..	6	9
Davless			12	11	1	7	5
De Kalb	W. J. Brennan	Maysville	8	..	..	4	4
Dent	Geo. W. Peck, County Clerk	Salem	..	..	..	..	..
Douglass			..	..	..	..	..
Dunklin	G. R. Seely		13	12	1	8	5
Franklin	Hermann Wiesel, County Clerk	Union	53	43	10	30	23
Gasconade	Conrad Klinge, County Clerk	Hermann	26	..	..	..	..
Gentry			..	..	..	..	..
Greene	R. W. Leven	Springfield	58	45	13	30	28
Grundy	W. H. Dawson	Trenton	13	..	..	5	18
Harris	Chas. F. Hycus	Bethany	14	..	..	8	6
Henry	Holcomb & Worth	Clinton	25	..	..	8	5
Hickory	F. Marion Wilson, County Clerk	Hermitage	12	10	2	8	4
Holt	W. L. Pierce	Oregon	8	..	..	4	4
Howard	J. C. Williams	Fayette	23	13	10	13	9
Howell	J. W. Brownell		15	..	..	5	10
Iron	Thos. Borer	Ironton	10	..	..	7	3
Jackson			..	..	..	..	..
Jasper	Syl. Berry		25	..	..	9	16
Jefferson	S. P. McKeen	Hillsboro	8	6	2	6	2
Johnson	Wm. P. Hisey		14	..	..	8	6
Knox	Mary Kelly, Matron	Edina	8	..	..	2	6
Laclede	W. W. Johnson	Phillipberg	2	..	..	1	1
Lafayette	W. J. McDonald	Lexington	8	7	1	2	6
Lawrence	A. S. Bereman	Halltown	23	22	1	10	13
Lewis	O. A. Miller		12	11	1	5	7
Lincoln	G. Hammond	Troy	20	..	..	10	10
Linu	T. A. Talby	Linneus	8	..	..	6	3

POORHOUSE POPULATION IN THE STATE FOR DECEMBER, 1889.

NATIONALITY.	AGE.										Sick or Disabled.	Insane.	Idiot.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Fris.	Paralyzed.	Infirm.	Consumption.	REMARKS.	
	Americans.	German.	Ish.	Danes and Swiss.	English and Scotch.	Canadians.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.											30 to 50.	50 to 70.	Over 70.
8	1						1	1	5			2	2	3	1						
24	1	1					1	1	3	10	9	4	12	6	9						
6								1	3	2			9	2	4						"Most of them old."
8													8	1	1						
19									2	4		3	1	2			1		2		"Paupers are let yearly."
3													16	1	2						
3	1	1	1						7	10	7	5	12	11	6						
3	1	1	1						1	2	2	1	6	24	6						
20	2											3	1	1							
2										3	1	1	1	18							
2													3	14							
7	3	2	1						5	7	5	3	9	4	9						"Four of these are at Fulton, Mo., the other 3 are left at home and the County issues warrants for their care."
9	2	2					1	1	3	4	2	6	9	4							
9	2	6	2				1	1	3	3	4	1	6	7	1						
13	3	5	1				2	1	5	5	4		11	5	7						
3								3	2	1	1		13	2	5						
8	2	3							1	10	7	2	5	6	1						"No poorhouses or places for the insane in this County. Paupers are supported by appropriations from the County Revenue Fund."
21							4	2	3	1	6	4	1	15							
15																					"Three of these are at Fulton, Mo.; the other 12 are being taken care of by the county."
10	1	1						1	1	6	4	2	4	2							
8										5		1	7		1						"The paupers are kept by private individuals at the expense of the county."
12													13	3							
23	9							4	6	3			13	13							"Forty-two of these receive aid from the county."
4	12																				
38	3						1	5	2	6	8	21	9	7	30	14	14				
11	1						1	1							6	2	1				
14									2						4	2	6	1			
5	2														5	9	4				
23															2	3	2	1			
15										1	4	3	4	1	1	11					"Eight supported by the county and 14 in the asylum."
7	2	1							4	2	6	1	2	8	3	2	1				
24															2	2	2				
6	1	1													11	3	10				
1	1														8	5					
5	2														1	1					
20															1	1					
11	1	2													2	2					
16	2														10	9	4				
7	1														2	2					
1															1	1					
1															4	4					

STATISTICS — Continued.

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	SEX.				
			No. of Paupers.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.
Livingston.....	Michael Brayles.....	Chillicothe.....	21	20	1	9	12
McDonald.....	J. F. Caldwell, County Clerk.....	Pineville.....	13	13		4	9
Macon.....	W. F. Jones.....	Macon.....	27	23	4	14	13
Madison.....	N. B. Watts, County Clerk.....	Fredericktown.....	28			8	20
Marion.....	F. T. Ellis, County Clerk.....	Vienna.....	3	3			3
Marion.....	J. D. Clark, County Physician.....	Vienna.....	21	11	10	9	12
Mercer.....	L. J. Curtis.....	.....	8			5	3
Miller.....	Jas. E. Walker.....	Tuscumbia.....	7			5	2
Mississippi.....	W. E. Lamb.....	Charleston.....	10			5	5
Monteau.....	J. R. Dunham.....	California.....	22	20	2	9	13
Monroe.....	Thos. E. Goodrich.....	Paris.....	14				
Montgomery.....	Miles Johnson.....	New Florence.....	17				
Morgan.....	Thos. Marriott.....	Versailles.....	14			5	9
New Madrid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	W. H. Sherman.....	Neosho.....	30				
Nodaway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	Jas. Barton.....	Alton.....	5			2	3
Osage.....	August Maire.....	Linn.....	7	7			
Ozark.....	Thos. Mishler.....	Gainesville.....	5			3	2
Pemiscot.....	Chas. W. Boydson.....	Gayoso.....	2			2	
Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pettis.....	W. P. Anderson.....	.....	15	13	2	10	5
Phelps.....	Henry Moore.....	St. James.....	11	9	2	1	10
Pike.....	E. G. Michie.....	Ashley.....	27	20	7	17	10
Platte.....	R. E. Cain.....	Tracey.....	14	13	1	9	5
Polk.....	W. Eidson.....	.....	24			11	13
Pulaski.....	Sam. Carson.....	Waynesville.....	12			6	6
Putnam.....	Jas. R. Richey.....	Unionville.....	9			6	3
Ralls.....	J. C. Liler.....	Center.....	10	7	3	9	1
Randolph.....	B. W. Malone.....	Huntsville.....	24	19	5		
Ray.....	S. C. Davis.....	Richmond.....	24	23	1	15	9
Reynolds.....	W. R. Hill.....	Centerville.....	6			4	2
Ripley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	J. R. Mudd, M. D.....	St. Charles.....	44	36	8	28	16
St. Clair.....	Merit Clarkson.....	Oscola.....	2			2	
St. Francois.....	John W. Mitchell.....	Farmington.....	22			12	10
St. Genevieve.....	Benj. Goss.....	St. Genevieve.....	19	15	4	9	10
St. Louis.....	W. C. Wengler, County Clerk.....	Clayton.....	30			12	18
Saline.....	C. Oser.....	Marshall.....	45				
Schuylcr.....	P. S. Sagarty.....	Lane.....	10			7	3
Scotland.....	F. H. Connelly, Collector.....	Memphis.....	2			1	1
Scott.....	Jas. W. Coughton.....	Bentou.....	15				
Shannon.....	Joshua Sholer, County Clerk.....	.....	5			2	3
Shelby.....	John Griffith.....	Shelbina.....	6			6	
Stoddard.....	Thos. F. Fortner.....	Bloomfield.....	6				6
Stone.....	F. H. Smith, County Clerk.....	Galena.....	9			5	4
Sullivan.....	Wm. S. Hagan.....	Milan.....	5			5	
Taney.....	R. S. Bronson.....	Forsyth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	S. M. Hubbard, County Clerk.....	Houston.....	3				
Vernon.....	R. N. Hagan.....	.....	18			2	6
Warren.....	Wm. Hosta.....	Warrenton.....	14			6	8
Washington.....	L. B. Higginbotham.....	.....	13	10	3	5	8
Wayne.....	David Sheels.....	.....	21	18	3	10	11
Webster.....	Wm. Tunnell.....	Marshfield.....	16			8	8
Worth.....	John H. Kibbe, County Clerk.....	Grant City.....	21			14	7
.....	.....	.....	5			2	3
Totals.....	.....	.....	1626	616	137	734	666

NATIONALITY.										AGE.										REMARKS.			
Americans.	German.	Irish.	Danes and Swiss.	English and Scotch.	Canadians.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 50.	50 to 70.	Over 70.	Sick or Disabled.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Fil.	Paralyzed.		Infirm.	Consumption.	
21								2	7	4	3	4	12	2	5			2				"The paupers are taken care of by the county by quarterly contributions."	
13										4	7		10	2	1								"The county furnishes partial support."
23	2					3		4			6	4	9	14	1			1	1	2			
													1	3	1							"Paupers are let out to the lowest bidder."	
19	1	1				1		1	1	1			21	21	1								
2		4						1	4	2	1	2	4	5	4	1	3	1				"Supported by the county."	
14	2		1					1	1	2	2	2	13	3	3	3	1		1				
13		1						5	4	4	5		13	3	3			3	1				
13	1								10	1	1		13	4									
													7	11	11								
4	1											1	4	1									
4	1	2											6	1	1								
5								1	3	1			1	1	3								
													1	1	1								
9		4						2	3	6	4	4	8		3								
4	1	2	4					1	2	2	5	2	11		3								
22	3	3	1		1			6	9	9	8	4	10	3	8					1	6		
9	3	1						1	4	4	7	2	2	6	5					1			
24					2		1	4	11	5	1		9	6									
													12		10						1		
9					1		1	5	2				1	1	3	1	1						
10							1	4	3	1	1	1	5		3	1	1			1			
11	2	3	1		2			1	3	14	3	3	14	5	2	1				1	1		
22					3		3	3		6	4	1	10	1	7	2			3	1	1		
								1			2	1	4	1					1				
15	17	4				1	2	7	13	15	6	14	19	9	2								
1										1	1	1	1	3	1	1							
12	5	2			3	1	3	2	7	4	5		11	3	3				2	3			
10	4	1						2	6	4	7		7	4					2	3			
													30										
9								1	2	6			12	10	3	3							
					1								4	3	3								
15													1		1								
5													2	3	4	1							
								1	3				1	1	2	3				1			
9						1	1		4				6		6								
						1	1	2	6				3	3		3							
								1		1	3		3		3								
3													2	1									
													2	8									
								5		1	2		2	8							3		
9	1												6	6	2	5							
11				5		2	2	2	1	2	6	6	16		5								
15					3	2		10		1					10		5						
20															1	3							
5									1	3					1	4							
837	93	74	17	22	20	36	20	56	165	298	200	129	745	730	217	45	12	23	15	31	3		

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE QUARANTINE CONFERENCE HELD AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS,
GOVERNOR,

Sir:

I deem it proper and right that I should state to you in substance the proceedings and conclusions of the Quarantine Conference held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 5th, 6th and 7th of the present month, as it was largely by your suggestion and at your instance that I attended the said meeting as a representative of the sanitary interests of Missouri.

The Conference was called by the Governor of Alabama, the object sought being to secure, if possible, concert of action among the states in quarantine measures should yellow fever be introduced or developed in this country the coming summer.

The call for conference included only the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Illinois, the delegates being appointed by the Governors of the several states invited.

Under these circumstances Missouri was barred, and although the usual courtesies of the floor were extended by the Alabama authorities no right could be claimed by me as a delegated representative.

Probably one hundred delegates were present representing state and local boards of health, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of Dr. C. B. Wilkinson, of the Louisiana State Board, President, and Dr. J. N. McCormack, of the Kentucky State Board, Secretary.

But little of value was accomplished the first day beyond the appointment of committees and a partial discussion of a series of printed propositions, a copy of which I inclose herewith.

In addition to these propositions, Mr. J. C. Clarke, General Manager of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., read a paper embracing a number of propositions relating to railway operations in times of epidemics, and the measures deemed necessary to secure the general public against the spread of dangerous diseases, and the derangement of business relations from such cause or causes.

This paper, together with one by Dr. Wilkinson, was referred to the Quarantine Committee with all resolutions and other papers offered germane to the subject, to be digested and perfected in a report to be made subsequently to the Conference.

The report was presented the following day, and after full discussion, as amended and finally adopted, is as follows:—

1. During the prevalence of yellow fever epidemics passengers and freights should be brought from infected localities only under such regulations and restrictions as may be established by the State health authorities along the lines of the roads concerned.

The regulations and restrictions governing railroad transportation during yellow fever epidemics should be of such character as to afford all reasonable guarantees of protection to the communities in danger of invasion by the disease, but should not be more onerous than the circumstances warrant, and should be framed with due consideration of the extent of the danger in each particular case, and as affected by latitude and season of the year, and other qualifying conditions.

At all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances, the simple passage of railroad trains should be allowed, without obstruction, even when carrying sick refugees from infected places to healthy localities willing to receive them.

2. A well digested quarantine formula, making and promulgating the necessary rules and regulations for enforcing the same should be prepared ready to be put in force when necessary to do so, at all points where it is necessary to put quarantine in force. These rules should be published for general information, to enable all persons to comply with the same, and displayed by placard in every depot.

3. At all quarantine stations, accommodations should be provided for caring for such persons, if any, as may be detained, or are not permitted to pass through such stations while in transit, until they can be disposed of.

4. Only competent physicians who have had experience with contagious and infectious diseases, should be made inspectors of quarantine stations, whose duty it shall be to inspect and examine the condition of passengers, baggage and express matter. All inspectors should have the power to administer oaths and to remove from the trains at quarantine stations and detain such passengers, baggage, or express matter as may be found necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases of any kind.

5. State boards of health should be the powers authorized to put quarantine in force. They should determine when, where, and for what length of time quarantines should be maintained; provide the means necessary for enforcing the same, and promulgate rules and regulations for conducting quarantines. Presidents and secretaries of State Boards should be required to visit and inspect all quarantine stations as often as practicable during the existence of such quarantines, and to make public over their signatures and official positions the general condition of the public health at the points where quarantines are established and the localities affected by such quarantines. Local health officers, municipal or county authorities may establish quarantine regulations, conferring with the State Board, if deemed necessary for co-operation. The regulations for governing local quarantines should not conflict with the rules and regulations adopted by the State Boards of health for enforcing quarantine regulations.

6. The refugee stations as at present operated on the sea-coasts of the United States are, in the opinion of this body, of infinite service, and we would recommend their continuance in a full equipment for all requirements.

10. Railroad agents at way stations should be required to refuse to sell tickets to any persons who cannot show that they have not in twelve days been exposed to any

source of infection, and conductors should be required by law to refuse to transport passengers from way stations who are not supplied with tickets.

11. Health certificates should be required from persons whenever yellow fever prevails in this country. They should be issued only by the health official, under official seal, or, in the absence of such seal, under the seal of the municipal or county court where the certificate originated. In each certificate the person to whom it is issued should be so described as to admit of his identification, and should state the facts of the case fully and circumstantially. And to such certificates full credence should be given by all health authorities. We must have honesty and mutual confidence amongst those charged with the protection of the public health.

Upon examination of Dr. Wilkinson's paper the committee offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Conference indorse the Holt quarantine and disinfection system, as at present operated in New Orleans, as the best one known for the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever into the ports of the United States, and recommend its uniform adoption.

Adopted.

In the course of the debate all the amendments adopted were in the direction of placing quarantine measures more exclusively in the hands of the State health authorities and of strengthening them financially for the effective performance of this duty.

During the afternoon session on Wednesday questions relating to depopulation of infected places, camps of refuge and probation, municipal and personal disinfection where yellow fever exists, and kindred topics, were fully discussed.

A meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley was held in the afternoon. This is a voluntary association of State boards of health originally formed as a defensive measure nearly ten years ago on the occurrence of yellow fever and small-pox epidemics. At the meeting the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri were represented.

The Tennessee representative spoke of the disquieting rumors abroad concerning the possibility of a renewal of yellow fever, and offered the following:—

Resolved, That Decatur, Ala., be thoroughly disinfected at once and that the proper authorities be requested to do so at once.

This was unanimously adopted, and it was voted to present the same to the Conference for concurrent action as soon as possible. This was done in the afternoon and elicited a sharp discussion in which some personal feeling was shown between the Decatur people and the Alabama State Health Officer—the former, together with the Governor of the State, being desirous that all household stuff, such as bedding, clothing, upholstered furniture and the like which was used

by yellow fever patients or found in infected houses last year be destroyed and paid for by the State.

This was resisted by the State Health Officer, who denied the necessity for it and the motion to concur was finally tabled — which action, however, in my opinion, does not fairly represent the views of the Conference, but the matter had become so personal that no other course seemed open.

In the evening Surgeon Sternberg, of the U. S. Army, delivered an address on disease germs with lantern illustrations, in which the claims of various observers in Brazil, Mexico and Cuba to the discovery and identification of the specific organism producing yellow fever were shown to be false; the statement being made by him as a result of prolonged bacteriological and microscopical research that thus far the organism had escaped detection.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each State for the purpose of formulating rules for the government of quarantine, which rules shall be published and recommended for general adoption and observance. This committee was appointed the following day with Mr. Clarké as Chairman, and was given time for the formulation of rules with authority to publish them when agreed upon.

The session Friday was devoted mainly to the hearing and discussion of a paper by Dr. D. M. Burgess, United States Sanitary Inspector of Havana, who described fully the methods and measures employed on the principal steamer lines entering our Southern ports to prevent infection to crews and vessels, and the transportation of infected passengers and baggage. It was developed during the discussion that the Spanish government merely tolerates the presence of this official at the port of Havana, and was only induced to permit it by an intimation from our Government that a refusal would of necessity be followed by a sanitary embargo of that port in the interest of public health in this country.

He stated that the principal lines plying between Cuba and the Southern States were anxious to fully observe and enforce on their vessels all reasonable sanitary regulations, and that the danger to the United States did not lie in this direction, but in a fleet of small swift vessels sailing out of Havana ostensibly engaged in fishing, but actually constantly engaged in smuggling along the Florida coast, from Tampa northward. In addition to carrying and handling infected persons and things from Havana the vessels themselves are extremely foul, and usually deemed infected with the fever poison.

Recognizing this danger the Conference passed a resolution calling on the General Government to increase the maritime patrol service along the Florida coast to the extent necessary to break up this dangerous trade, contraband alike of the public health and of revenue laws.

In this connection the following was offered by a committee to whom resolutions relating to the chronically infected condition of Havana were referred :—

Resolved, That this Conference is of the opinion that it is a duty devolving upon all nations to take measures to eradicate any plague centers from its territory, and that the existence of such plague center is a menace to all other nations, and that our state department be requested to take measures through proper diplomatic channels for the conveyance of this opinion to the government deemed obnoxious to the opinion as herein expressed.

Adopted.

The Conference adjourned *sine die* Thursday afternoon.

During the discussion concerning the sanitary condition of Decatur a hint was dropped by a citizen of that town that the situation there was more serious than was generally known or suspected.

The newspapers promptly took the matter up and publication was made of the fact that a young woman had died there a few weeks before, after a short sickness with suspicious symptoms, and that she had occupied a bed previous to her illness which had been used last fall by two yellow fever patients, both of whom died. So much uneasiness on the part of the public was manifested as a result of this publication that I concluded to stop off at Decatur on my return, which I did, reaching there at 1 a. m. the 8th inst. in company with the presidents of the Alabama and Tennessee State Boards of Health.

Friday was devoted to the investigation of the facts connected with the suspicious case—the cause of death being certified to by the attending physician as Gastritis—with the result of not entirely removing all doubt as to the true cause of death.

Certainly there is a considerable degree of uneasiness and apprehension in Northern Alabama and in Southern Tennessee, and personal inquiries and investigation at Chattanooga on Saturday convinced me of the readiness of the people of that city to promptly resort to a shot-gun quarantine should such a step appear necessary.

Considerable feeling exists, especially at Decatur, toward the State official who stands in the way of securing the prompt and complete destruction of all infected or suspected household goods. The town is poor and unable to raise means for this purpose, or to thoroughly cleanse and drain the place, although some superficial work, such as graveling the streets, is being done.

Considering the unusual warmth of the winter and the probability of an early spring, it cannot be said that the situation as regards yellow fever is entirely reassuring; and the need for sanitary vigilance every where, with financial means to secure prompt and efficient action must be evident not only to public health officials, but to every business man whose interests demand uninterrupted transportation facilities by river and rail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HOMAN,

Secretary State Board of Health.

St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1889.

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS OF SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

TO THE HON. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report on the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association which convened in the City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, October 22d, the meeting continuing four days.

The attendance throughout the meeting was quite large, although naturally the Mississippi Valley was not so well represented in numbers as has been the case when the Association met in more central localities.

The arrangements perfected for the accommodation of the Association and for the convenience and comfort of visitors were very satisfactory, and reflected credit on the committee having them in charge. Not the least interesting feature of the meeting was the exhibition held in a separate building at which a considerable showing was made of sanitary appliances and conveniences relating to house drainage and other concerns of personal, domestic, municipal, military and general hygiene.

The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the program, so far as papers were concerned, being as follows:—

“The Overshadowing of our Homes,” by W. F. Parker, M. D., of Newport, R. I.; “Clothing in its Relation to Hygiene,” by J. F. Hibberd, M. D., of Richmond, Ind.

The discussion on the first subject developed that the people of New Haven suffered to some extent from malarial troubles which were by some attributed to the dense shading of streets and houses by the elms, for which that city among other things is noted; and the point was made that an excess of that which in proper amount was wholesome and desirable was harmful to the public health and an extreme in this direction was therefore to be avoided.

The paper by Dr. Hibberd was well received.

The papers read at the afternoon session were as follows:—

“Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality,” by Jerome Walker, M. D., of Brooklyn; “The Relation of the Dwellings of the Poor to Infant Mortality,” by Alfred E. White, C. E., of Brooklyn, and “A Suggested Minimum Basis of Compensation to Local Health Officers,” by myself.

The subjects of the two first papers were quite fully discussed following the reading, and also later in the meeting when a paper on a similar subject was read, and certainly no question needs to be more carefully considered and debated than those concerning the ways and means of saving from sickness and death the infant and childhood elements of a population.

Attention was called to improprieties in food, dress and environment to which infancy and childhood are subjected through ignorance, carelessness or necessity on the part of parents or others having them in charge, measures in the way of food and management were pointed out which would no doubt accomplish considerable in the way of ameliorating distress and palliating some of the crying evils generally recognized; but to me it appeared that the prime necessity existing, not alone in regard to infancy, childhood and youth, but as concerns the mass of adult city populations is to recognize, remedy or direct the profound social forces which in cities more and more inexorably crowd and mass people against their will into narrow circumstances and conditions which must inevitably beget a high rate of disease and death, in spite of the best efforts of sanitarians to the contrary; and from infected centers thus created and established menace all else with whom communication is had.

The paper presented by me was the last on the program and owing to the lateness of the hour was not fully discussed; the basis of compensation suggested seemed, however, to be regarded with favor by some of the more experienced sanitarians present.

The evening session was devoted to the addresses of welcome on the part of the city authorities and local representatives, and to the delivery of the address of the President, Dr. H. A. Johnson. This was confined principally to a review of the progress of hygiene during the last centuries in the civilized world, and to indicating the promises it holds out to coming generations if intelligently and perseveringly pursued.

The morning hours on Wednesday were taken up by Surgeon J. S. Billings, of the Army, with a paper on "The United States Census and its Relation to Sanitation;" and "The Prevention of Phthisis Pulmonalis and Methods for its Limitation," by E. M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health of New Jersey.

The first paper pointed out some of the methods and means by which it was expected that valuable data pertaining to public health would be secured in connection with the taking of the census next year, the information to be sought comprising density of population in cities, municipal water supplies, drainage, altitude, etc., and the earnest co-

operation of physicians, sanitarians and municipal authorities to this end was solicited. It is hoped in this way to demonstrate incontestably the value of work undertaken for the prevention of disease and protection of health, and thus lead to more liberal expenditures for such purposes on the part of States and municipalities.

The subject of human tuberculosis was quite fully discussed; in addition to the paper by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Plater, of Ottawa, Can., and Dr. P. H. Kretzschmar, of Brooklyn, presented papers relating to this topic the next day. The practical points mainly brought out and emphasized were the necessity for pulmonary hygiene on the part of those having weak chests or disposed to the disease; and, second, the early complete destruction of all sputa from those having or suspected of having the disease, so that the dissemination of the germs may be more strictly limited.

After hearing a paper by Dr. Wm. M. Smith, Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York, in which a history was given of the origin and development of quarantine measures in that port, the difficulties experienced in securing the means needed to make the station equal to the requirements, and of recent final success in securing funds to make enlargements and improvements to the establishment—views of these being shown by means of the stereopticon—at about noon the members of the Association were taken on an inspection tour of the lower harbor, stops being made at various points, allowing those wishing to do so to land and thoroughly examine the buildings and apparatus of the establishments for the reception, detention and disinfection of ships and their passengers, crews, baggage, cargoes, etc.

The additions and improvements completed, or under way, seemed to be all badly needed and when finished, as it is expected they soon will be, if managed with efficiency and due vigilance, we in the interior may feel a greater assurance of protection against imported diseases than in the recent past, when it is well known that these presumed defenses amounted to but little more than the name.

In view of the possible coming of cholera next year to our Atlantic seaboard the additions and strengthening in quarantine equipment and resources at this important port may prove of the greatest importance and value to the whole country. The provision made for handling immigrants and detaining them in comfortable quarters on the island set apart for the purpose would appear to be quite complete, as they can be held under observation under such circumstances much better than if on shore.

The evening session of this day was opened by a paper by Dr. Sternberg, of the Army, in which he described and illustrated by means of the stereopticon the results of his recent researches into the etiology of yellow fever. He was unable to announce any positive conclusions in this respect, but expressed the belief that the solution of this problem was in a fair way of attainment.

Dr. Theobald Smith, of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, read a paper entitled, "Preliminary Observations on the Micro Organism of Texas Fever," and Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the same Bureau, devoted some time to the consideration of the same disease with screen illustrations.

An interesting feature of the evening was a paper read by Edward Atkinson, LL. D., of Boston, on the "Art of Cooking," the cooking operations going on in the hall during the reading in ovens designed by the author, and various dishes thus cooked were served to the audience at its conclusion. The ovens appeared to be tin boxes a few feet square, jacketed with some material to prevent escape of the heat with closely fitting doors, the necessary heat being afforded by coal oil lamps placed beneath them. A variety of dishes were served, comprising meats, fish, vegetables, etc. Very little odor of cooking could be detected in the hall while it was in process and the dishes presented seemed to be satisfactorily cooked. It is claimed that the slowness of the process is a great advantage, insuring more thorough cooking and that a decided saving in labor, fuel and food can be effected in this way, with more palatable and nutritious food, enabling those in limited circumstances to better their condition with less work, more wholesome food and with small fuel expense.

Many ladies were present who seemed much interested in the paper and demonstration, but the nature of their final conclusions in regard to the matter did not appear.

The morning hours of Thursday were devoted to the question of garbage disposal by cremation, the discussion of the subject having been continued from the meeting last year, when a committee was appointed to canvass the matter and make report to the next meeting of its findings and conclusions, but it developed that the expected report was not forthcoming.

A paper entitled "Disposal of Garbage at Milwaukee," by Dr. Martin, Commissioner of Health of that city, was read; also "Statistics on River Pollution, with Observations Relating to the Destruction of Garbage and Refuse Matters," by S. S. Kilvington, M. D., the head of the Minneapolis Health Department. After a somewhat unsatisfactory and inconclusive discussion of this subject the Association

listened to a paper on "Food and its Relation to Health," by Prof. W. O. Atwater, Director Experimental Station, United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The essay discussed the food values of different articles of common diet, and the economies that could be practiced in this direction, and made the point that people in this country as a rule eat more than is required for the maintenance of health, this observation probably applying to those who do not labor with their hands for a living.

An interesting discussion on human pulmonary tuberculosis took place at the afternoon session of this day, the meeting being held at the Hoagland Laboratory, an institution founded by a liberal and public spirited citizen of Brooklyn for the purpose of furnishing facilities for experimental researches into the causation and prevention of disease.

This discussion has already been referred to, and great stress was laid by one of the speakers on the necessity of infected persons carrying with them a flask or other container for the reception of their sputa, instead of expectorating freely in the streets, houses, stores, etc. A flask designed for this purpose was exhibited and its use recommended as an important factor in the prophylaxis of tuberculosis.

An animated debate followed the reading of a paper on the "Disinfection of Dwellings by Means of Sulphur Dioxide," by Cyrus Edson, M. D., Chief Inspector of the New York Health Department. It was claimed by him to be a convenient and effective disinfectant for use in houses where small-pox and scarlet fever poisons existed. The general opinion seemed, however, to be adverse to its use when other chemical agents of known greater disinfectant power could be employed; and the point was dwelt on that to secure from it the best effects steam or watery vapor should be freely present at the time sulphur was being burned, as its disinfectant power was much increased thereby.

At the evening meeting Rev. C. R. Treat read a paper on "Sanitary Entombment," with lantern illustrations. The plan and process involve the construction of large massive buildings with receptacles for the enclosure of bodies, which would then be subjected to the action of currents of dry air whereby they would become desiccated and reduced to the condition of mummies; earth burial in or near cities was condemned as a contamination of the soil and the objection to human cremation on medico-legal grounds clearly recognized, and the course proposed in the paper takes the middle ground. There appears to be much to commend the plan in crowded cities and the paper was well received.

Papers entitled "Do the Sanitary Interests of the United States Demand the Annexation of Cuba," by Benj. Lee, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, and "Railway Sanitation," by Samuel W. Latta, M. D., Medical Examiner of the Relief Department Penn. Railway at Trenton, N. J., concluded the exercises of the evening.

The Friday morning session was consumed in hearing final reports from the various committees, the transaction of unfinished business, and the reading by title of a number of papers.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Dr. H. B. Baker, of Michigan, for President; Dr. Frederic Montizambert, of Quebec, for First Vice-President; Dr. J. H. Raymond, of Brooklyn, for Second Vice-President, and the re-election of Drs. Irving A. Watson and J. Berrien Lindsley, respectively as Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Charleston, S. C., next year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HOMAN, M. D.,
Secretary.

A SUGGESTED MINIMUM BASIS OF COMPENSATION TO LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

By GEO. HOMAN, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health of Missouri.

Frequent occasion has arisen since my connection with the State Board of Health begun to note not only the usual inadequacy, but the unsettled basis on which compensation for the services of town and county health officers was allotted, both in Missouri and elsewhere; and being of the opinion that the minimum rate of pay for each official should be fixed by legislative act in order that an approximate degree of uniformity should prevail throughout the State in this regard, and the matter thus removed to some extent beyond the caprice, ignorance, or parsimony of town boards or county courts I began early casting about in my mind seeking how such a basis could be best determined and secured; but in the endeavor to solve the problem I could get no help from other States as to how such compensation was adjusted, and I am equally at fault regarding the practice abroad in this respect.

Obviously the duties of the executive sanitary officer of a county or town can have no natural relation to the taxable or actual wealth of the territory within his jurisdiction; as health officer his official powers and functions relate primarily to persons and not things, and to every individual within his limits without regard to age, sex, color, social standing or position.

Such being the case, the numerical human population should be adopted as the natural determining factor in deciding the question of pay of sanitary officials; and I desire it to be understood that what is said here bears solely on the question of the salary of the health officer, and not to office or operating expenses, funds for the abatement of nuisances, etc., etc., although I believe an extension of the same principle would secure to such purposes a fair if not liberal financial support.

The total human population of a stated district or territory being decided on then to determine this question, the amount per capita per annum each person should be assessed next came up for consideration, and in connection with it the last United States census was consulted to ascertain the population of certain selected corpo-

* Read at the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

rate subdivisions of the State, these being self-governing bodies in local affairs.

It was found that in the most populous of these civil units, namely, the City of St. Louis, that a rate of one cent per annum from each person according to the census enumeration would yield the sum of \$3,500. As the present salary of the sanitary executive of the city named is \$3,000 per annum, with, in addition, the services of a considerable number of paid assistants and subordinates, the test showed that the rate was not far wide of a fair scale of compensation for such services.

On applying the same test to other populous portions of the State where the support of health officials is provided for, it was happily found that the proposed minimum was generally exceeded.

In testing three or four of the least populous counties it was found that by the proposed rate the pay of health officers would range from twenty-five to fifty dollars annually — pittance scarcely worth considering, but these counties being rather mountainous, with few towns, and with family domiciles generally well scattered, would have comparatively little need of such officials.

There is no statute in Missouri at present requiring the formation of boards of health in counties, or the appointment of health officers; and it is only in older and more populous portions of the State that such bodies or officials are to be found.

The State Board of Health has been embarrassed and inconvenienced in the performance of sanitary work in the State by this defect, and the collection and recording of vital and mortuary statistics, as required by law, has been found to be practically impossible.

In order to cure this fault and effect a thorough sanitary organization of the State our Board framed a bill to create and establish county and other local boards of health and providing for the appointment of a health officer in every county who should be the secretary and executive officer of the county board, and who should be in close relation with and make regular reports to the State Board. This bill, framed and matured after much consideration, contained the provision that the minimum rate of his compensation should be on the basis of one cent per capita per annum of county population as determined by the latest State or United States census; this being decided on in order to prevent the practical nullification of the law — if the bill was passed — by county courts refusing to provide means for the pay of such officers, or fixing the rate so low that proper and competent persons could not be had for the position.

The bill was recommended for passage to the General Assembly

last winter, and was passed by the Senate with the provision referred to intact ; but failed to be called up for final passage in the House. At the next session, however, it is hoped better success will be obtained.

While the suggested rate must appear ludicrously small to a person of even limited intelligence, but who is able to appreciate health and the benefits that flow from the detection and removal of conditions that make for disease, still its very insignificance as the thin end of the wedge constitutes an advantage in dealing with legislators of a certain class, prone to captious cheese-paring on the slightest provocation ; as the most close-fisted and short-sighted law-maker could hardly raise against it the objection of extravagance, and it commends itself accordingly as a means of avoiding a rock in the legislative channel on which many good measures have been wrecked.

To summarize :— (1) The fixing of a minimum rate is of importance to public health officials as defining a limit below which compensation shall not go, and by placing this at a living figure prevent the virtual abrogation of sanitary laws through the mistaken and foolish economy of county courts and other local bodies. (2) The suggested minimum basis establishes a rate of compensation in strict relation to the population extent of a health officer's duties. (3) The rate while low is still sufficient to fairly compensate such an official for the performance of his purely sanitary work. (4) The basis suggested is so low as to be unlikely to provoke legislative opposition to its adoption. (5) The adoption of some such provision as a legislative enactment would, in an educational sense, be a distinct step toward a more general recognition and acknowledgment on the part of the public of the fact that the benefits and advantages of population good health can only be had by hard work, and maintained by eternal sanitary vigilance with a liberal outlay of means to retain the services of competent officials trained and skilled in all the lines of public hygiene.

NOTE. — See text of proposed law, referred to above, on succeeding pages.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO ADVANCE THE PUBLIC HEALTH INTERESTS
OF THE STATE.

A BILL for an act to create County and other local Boards of Health, defining their duties and powers, and providing for the compensation of their members and officers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the county court of every county in Missouri to create a county board of health as hereinafter provided after receiving notice so to do from the State Board of Health. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall notify in writing the clerk of said court in any county where no county board of health exists, and thereupon at the next regular term after notification said court shall proceed to create and establish a county board of health in the following manner: The county court, or a majority thereof, shall choose by ballot two reputable citizens who have been residents of the county for not less than five years next preceding their appointment, who shall not be holders of any State or other county office, and whose residences shall be in different parts of the county. They shall hold office for a term of four years, unless removed for cause by a unanimous vote of the county court sitting in regular session, and they shall be required to take an oath to faithfully perform all the duties of their office.

SEC. 2. The two citizens appointed as aforesaid, together with the presiding justice of the county court, shall constitute and be a board of health, of which the presiding justice shall be *ex-officio* president, and they shall have power to make rules for the government of the board and for the performance of all the duties hereinafter prescribed. The board shall meet at least once every three months and the appointive members shall be entitled to receive a per diem compensation for actual attendance at such regular meetings and at other meetings, if such may be found necessary, the amount of which compensation shall be fixed by the county court and allowed and paid on its order out of the county treasury. The time and place of the meetings shall be fixed by the board, and it is hereby made the official duty of the prosecuting attorney of any county in which a board of health is created, as herein provided, to act as the legal adviser of such board, and as their counsel in any and all litigation wherein the

exercise of their powers and performance of their duties as a board of health are concerned.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of a county board of health created as provided by this act, to constantly exercise a watchful supervision over the health and sanitary interests of the people of the county, and to co-operate with other local boards and with the State Board of Health in the promotion of public health, the prevention of disease, the proper reporting and registration of births and deaths and all other statistical reports required to be made to the State Board; and, further, to assist in the sanitary survey of the county, and in the local performance of any general or special duty which is devolved by law upon the State Board of Health. A special meeting of the county board of health may be called by the president upon a written request to that effect signed by the other members of the board.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the county board of health as soon after its creation and organization as possible, to appoint a health officer for the county, who shall be a legally qualified physician in good standing, and who shall have been a resident medical practitioner of that county for not less than three years next preceding his appointment. He shall give a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, the amount of which shall be fixed by the board, and said bond, after its approval by the board, shall be filed with the clerk of the county court. He shall hold his office for the period of two years, shall be eligible to reappointment and shall be subject to removal for adequate cause as determined after a fair hearing by the appointing power. Whenever a vacancy from whatever cause occurs in the office of health officer, if the said vacancy be not filled by the county board within sixty days after its occurrence, the State Board of Health may designate a physician of the county to act as such officer until the vacancy is regularly filled as provided in this section.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the health officer as aforesaid to attend all the meetings of the county board of health and act as its secretary and executive officer, keeping a correct account of its proceedings, conducting its correspondence, and performing such other duties as may be required by the board and this Act. He shall take cognizance of and keep himself fully informed concerning the condition of general health among the people of the county, and the character and type of the disease or diseases prevalent or occurring therein, and he shall promptly report all ascertained facts in regard thereto to the county board of health with such recommendations and

suggestions in regard to means or measures for the prevention or control of such disease or diseases as may be deemed by him necessary or expedient. Whenever, in his opinion, any dangerous disease threatens to become epidemic in any part of the county, upon his report to that effect in writing and upon his written request therefor, the presiding justice shall at once call a meeting of the county board of health which shall promptly convene to consider the situation as reported by the health officer and to adopt such measures to meet the threatened danger as they may deem necessary; and any action or measures so decided on shall be promptly reported to the State Board of Health. The health officer shall receive as compensation for his services a salary to be fixed by the county board of health, payable monthly on the order of the county court in the same manner as is provided by law for the payment of the salaries of other county officers. The minimum rate of such compensation shall be one cent per annum per capita of the county population as ascertained by the latest State or United States census.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the health officer to regularly make a monthly report of the condition of public health in his county together with an abstract of the proceedings of the Board of which he is secretary to the State Board of Health, and to keep the State Board fully advised in regard to all matters relating to the sanitary interests of the people of his county. He shall promptly lay before the county board all communications received by him from the State Board of Health that may be intended for the information and guidance of that Board, and to aid it in the performance of its duties as prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. No quarantine powers shall be exercised or restrictions on business or travel be imposed or enforced by any health officer, or county board of health, or other local health organization, by which any other county or town would be injuriously affected until a full report from the board so desiring to act, of all circumstances that appear to render such restriction or quarantine necessary shall have been made to the State Board of Health, and the consent of that body to the proposed restrictions or quarantine has been obtained.

SEC. 8. The mayor of any incorporated city or town, not already provided with a board of health or health officer, shall within thirty days after having been notified in writing so to do by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, nominate two citizens to serve as members of a board of health, whose qualifications and length of residence in said city or town shall be as prescribed in section one of this Act. These nominations shall be subject to confirmation by the

City Council, or Board of Aldermen of the city or town as aforesaid at the next ensuing regular session of such body, and when confirmed, the citizens so appointed shall constitute with the Mayor a board of health. The Mayor shall be the president of the board, and the board may appoint a health officer who shall possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the requirements as prescribed in sections four and five of this Act. The duties of a board of health and health officer created as provided in this section shall be as prescribed in sections three, four, five and six of this Act; but such monthly reports as are required by law and this Act to be made shall be made directly to the State Board of Health.

SEC. 9. The Board of Trustees of any village in the State of Missouri may appoint a health officer for the village, whose qualifications shall be as are hereinbefore prescribed; they shall fix his compensation, and prescribe and regulate his official powers and duties. It shall be his duty to co-operate with and make official reports as may be required to the health officer of the county in which the village, as aforesaid, is situated.

SEC. 10. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1889 RELATING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHAPTER 79.

HEALTH — BOARD OF.

SECTION 5417. Board Created. — The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint seven persons, who shall constitute a board, which shall be styled the “State Board of Health of Missouri.” The members so appointed shall hold their office for the term of seven years; provided, however, that in the first appointments under this act four of such members shall hold their office for two years, and three members for four years. All vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by the Governor of the State, and when made when the Senate is not in session, will be subject to confirmation at the next ensuing session of the Senate.

SEC. 5418. Qualifications of. — At least five of said board shall be physicians in good standing, and of recognized professional and scientific knowledge, and graduates of reputable medical schools, and they shall have been residents of the State for at least five years next preceding their appointment, provided, that in the appointments made there shall be no discrimination made against the different systems of medicine that are recognized as reputable by the laws of this State.

SEC. 5419. Its Powers and Duties. — The State Board of Health shall have general supervision over the health and the sanitary interests of the citizens of the State. It shall be their duty to recommend to the General Assembly of the State such laws as they may deem necessary to improve and advance the sanitary condition of the State, to recommend to the municipal authorities of any city, or to the county courts of any county, the adoption of any rules that they may deem wise or expedient for the protection and preservation of the health of the citizens thereof.

SEC. 5420. May Quarantine, when. — Whenever the State Board of Health shall be satisfied that any malignant, contagious or infectious disease exists in any city, district or part of the country to such an ex-

tent as to endanger the lives of the inhabitants of any part of the State of Missouri having direct communication with such infected city, district or part of the country, said Board shall have power, by a majority vote, to establish quarantine regulations against such infected city or district, and may determine and regulate to what extent and by whom any communication or business transaction with such infected city or district may be had, and establish such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease, and said Board is hereby empowered to call upon any executive officer of the State to enforce such rules and regulations, and it shall be the duty of all public officers, sheriffs and constables and other executive officers of the State to assist the State Board of Health to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5421. Epidemics, Notice to be Given. — Whenever the State Board of Health shall declare that any malignant, infectious or contagious disease is epidemic in any portion of the country or the State of Missouri, they shall immediately, or as soon thereafter as possible, give notice to that effect to the citizens of the State, and also give public notice of the rules and regulations adopted by them for the enforcement of quarantine in infected and other districts, and take such steps and adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to prevent the introduction of such disease.

SEC. 5422. Penalty for Non-compliance with Quarantine Regulations. — Any person or persons failing, after notice, or refusing to comply with the quarantine rules and regulations of the State of Missouri, as established by the State Board of Health, or any person or persons resisting by force the enforcement of the quarantine regulations of the State of Missouri, established and approved as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 5423. Supervision of Registration of Births and Deaths. — The State Board of Health shall have a supervision of the registration of births and deaths as hereinafter provided; they shall prescribe such forms and recommend such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for a thorough and complete registration of vital and mortuary statistics through the State. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be the superintendent of such registration.

SEC. 5424. Physicians, etc., to Report Births and Deaths. — It shall be the duty of all physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs in this State to register their names, as provided by law, with the county clerk of the county wherein they reside, and said physicians, surgeons and

accoucheurs shall be required, under penalty of a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, by indictment or information in the name of the State, to report to the county clerk within thirty days from date of their occurrence, all births or deaths which may come under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death and such correlative facts as the State Board of Health may require, in blank form hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5425. When no Physician present who to make Report. — Where any birth or death shall take place, no physician, surgeon or accoucheur being in attendance, the same shall be reported to the county clerk within thirty days from the date of the occurrence thereof, with supposed cause of death, by the parent, or if there be no parent, by the nearest of kin, not a minor, or if there be no kin, by the resident householder where the death shall occur, under penalty as provided in the preceding section of this act, and the county clerk shall record the said report in proper form.

SEC. 5426. Coroner to Report Deaths, when. — The coroners of the several counties in this State shall be required to report to the county clerk of the county wherein said coroners reside, all cases of death which may come under their supervision, with the cause and mode of death, as per form furnished, and under penalty as provided in section eight of this act.

SEC. 5427. Board to Prepare Blanks. — It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prepare such printed forms of certificates of births and deaths as they deem proper; said printed forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Board to the county clerks of the several counties in this State; and it shall be the duty of the said county clerks, as aforesaid, to furnish said printed forms, as aforesaid, to such persons as are herein required to make reports.

SEC. 5428. Duties of County Clerks. — The county clerks of the several counties in this State shall be required to provide separate books for the registration of the names and post-office address of physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs residing in their respective counties, and for births and deaths. The births and deaths so registered shall, after the 31st day of December of each year, and within ten days thereafter, be transcribed in alphabetical order in a permanent record book to be kept for that purpose. And at the end of each year said county clerks shall make or cause to be made a complete report of all such registrations as aforesaid, and forward the same to the Secretary of the State Board of Health for the current year, or a duly certified copy thereof.

SEC. 5429. Meetings of Board. — The meetings of the Board

shall be in January and July of each year, and at such other times as the Board shall deem expedient. The meeting in January of each year shall be held in the city of Jefferson, and four members shall constitute a quorum. They shall choose from their number a President, Vice-President and a Secretary, and they may adopt rules and by-laws for their government, subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5430. Duties of Secretary — Compensation of Board. — The Secretary shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Board and this act; he shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the Board; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the Board shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other expenses while employed on the business of the Board shall be paid. The President of the Board shall certify the amount to the Secretary, and the traveling and other expenses of members, and on presentation of his certificate the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount.

SEC. 5431. Board to take Cognizance of Diseases among Domestic Animals. — The said Board of Health shall take cognizance of any fatal diseases which may be prevalent amongst the domestic animals of the State, and ascertain the nature and cause of such disease, and shall, from time to time, publish the result of their investigations, with suggestions for the proper treatment of such animals as may be affected, and the remedy or remedies therefor.

SEC. 5432. Board to Organize, etc. — The State Board of Health shall organize within thirty days after the appointment of the members thereof. The President of the Board shall have authority to administer oaths, and the Board to take testimony in all matters relating to their duties and powers. In selecting places to hold their meetings they shall, as far as is reasonable, accommodate the different sections of the State, and due notice shall be published of their stated meetings. All certificates issued by them shall be signed by at least five members of the Board.

SEC. 5433. Annual Report, Contents. — It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to make an annual report, through their Secretary or otherwise, in writing, to the Governor of this State, on or before the first of January of each year, and such report shall include so much of the proceedings of the Board, and such information concerning vital and mortuary statistics, such knowledge respecting diseases, and such instructions on the subject of hygiene as may be thought useful by the Board for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 5434. Rules of Board not binding, when.—No rule or regulation adopted by this Board shall be legal or binding which shall be in conflict with any law of the State, or any ordinance of any municipality or town in the State.

CHAPTER 110.

ARTICLE I.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

SECTION 6871. Practitioners of Medicine, Qualifications of.—Every person practicing medicine and surgery, in any of their departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act. If a graduate of medicine, he shall present his diploma to the State Board of Health for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the State Board of Health shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by at least four of the members thereof, and such diploma and certificate shall be deemed conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said Board and submit himself to such examination as the said Board shall require, and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said Board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned.

SEC. 6872. Board of Health to issue Certificates, when.—The State Board of Health shall issue certificates to all who shall furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing, of whatever school or system of medicine; they shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the Board; they shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates; provided, that nothing in this act shall authorize the Board of Health to make any discrimination against the holders of genuine licenses or diplomas under any school or system of medicine.

SEC. 6873. Verification of Diplomas.—Said Board of Health shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diplomas shall be found genuine as represented, the Secretary of the State

Board of Health shall receive a fee of one dollar from each graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to such applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the Board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma; the verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant, that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named; such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer, if he have a seal. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits as provided in this act, by letter or by proxy, and the State Board of Health shall issue a certificate as though the owner of the diploma was present.

SEC. 6874. Examinations made by Board.— All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the Board, and the certificates given by the Board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Missouri.

SEC. 6875. Certificates to be Recorded with County Clerk.— Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be indorsed thereon; any person removing to another county to practice medicine and surgery shall procure an indorsement to that effect on the certificate from the clerk of the county court, and shall have the certificate recorded in the office of the clerk of the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to said clerk of said county the usual fees for making the record.

SEC. 6876. Clerk to Keep List of Certificates, etc.— The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue. If the certificate be based on a diploma or license, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it, and the date when conferred. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

SEC. 6877. Examinations Made in Writing.— Examinations may be made, in whole or in part, in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.

SEC. 6878. Certificates — When Revoked.— The State Board of Health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes, after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in his defense before the Board.

SEC. 6879. Who Regarded as Practicing Medicine. — Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act, who shall profess, publicly, to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M. D.," but nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of a preceptor or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency, and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy and marine hospital service.

SEC. 6880. Itinerant Venders of Drugs, etc., to pay License. — Any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of disease or injury, or who shall, by writing or printing or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries, or deformities by an drug, nostrum, manipulation or other expedient, shall pay to the State a license of one hundred dollars per month, to be collected as provided for by law, as all other licenses are now collected, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6881. Penalty for Violating Provisions of this Article. — Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit or identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery in the second degree, but the penalties shall not be enforced until a period of six months after the passage of this bill; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those that have been practicing medicine five years in this State.

SEC. 6882. Who to Perform Duties of County Clerk in St. Louis City. — Whenever in this act it is provided that any duty or service shall be performed by any county clerk, such duty and service in the city of St. Louis shall be performed by the City Register or Health Commissioner of the city of St. Louis, as if such officer was specially named to perform these duties and services.

List of Names of Physicians to Whom

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....
ADAIR COUNTY.							
3993	Bond, Harry A.	R	Brashear	31	U. S.		
3906	Patterson, William O.....	E	Kirksville	32	Mo.		
ATCHISON COUNTY.							
3886	Lott, Geo. W.....	R	Westboro	30	Mo.		
3748	Marlin, Thomas J.....	R	Tarkio				
3699	Mosteller, Edward C.....	E	Rockport.....	47	Ill.	25	1
3897	Williams, Seymour S.....	R	Westboro				
AUDRAIN COUNTY.							
4022	Mc Mahon, Martin.....	R	Worcester	31	Ill.		
3762	Wilson, James Wesley.....	R	Mexico	23	Mo.		
BARRY COUNTY.							
3853	Gordon, Howard S.....	R	Exeter	35	Mo.	11	6
BENTON COUNTY.							
3866	Logan, James Nelson.....	R	Mount View	26	Mo.		
BOLINGER COUNTY.							
3811	Ellis, John I.....	R	Marble Hill.....				
3783	Presnell, Charles Erwin.....	R	Sedgwickville				
3775	Presnell, William E.....	R	Patton				
BOONE COUNTY.							
3987	Brown, William F.....	R	Brown's Station...	26	Mo.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3880	CConnell, John Ephraim.....	R	Hallsville	24	Mo.		
3710	McClane, Charles Thomas.....	E	Columbia	45	U. S.	15	
3704	Paquin, Ozias.....	R	Columbia		Can.		
3821	Renwick, Robert W.....	R	Columbia				
3891	Rives, Thomas L.....	R	Columbia	70	U. S.	40	5
3763	Stowers, Sterling Price.....	R	Centralia.....	27	Mo.		
3894	Thomas, John Luke.....	E	Columbia	54	Wales	32	12
BUCHANAN COUNTY.							
3929	Adams, Edward Crawford.....	R	St. Joseph	30	U. S.	2	
3789	Boaz, Noah.....	R	St. Joseph	44	Mo.	4	4
3769	Danley, Warren E.....	R	St. Joseph				
3847	Donnelly, George K.....	H	St. Joseph	68	N. Y.	44	25
3791	Dreis, Charles A.....	R	St. Joseph	26	U. S.		
3893	F. Itenstein, Daniel William.....	R	St. Joseph	24	U. S.	2	2
3949	Fisk, Redford W.....	E	St. Joseph	43	Ind.	19	5
3832	Garner, Edward Samuel.....	R	St. Joseph	27	U. S.	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Certificates Were Issued in 1889.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 26, 1889	October 8...	Jan. 7, 1890
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	
Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.....	Mch. 6, 1889	May 17.....	May 22, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa..	Mch. 12, 1873	March 15...	April 6, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.....	Feb. 4, 1866	January 15..	Jan. 18, 1889
Dept. Med. and Surgery, University of Mich..	June 28, 1888	May 31.....	June 5, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 3, 1885	November 25	Dec. 5, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, M.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15...	Aug. 5, 1889
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.....	Mch. 4, 1878.	April 17....	Apr. 20, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 11, 1889	April 30....	May 8, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 19, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 31...	Apr. 13, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15...	Mch. 30, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	September 20	Sept. 25, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	May 10.....	May 14, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O....	May 7, 1878	February 8.	Feb. 11, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, M.	Mch. 3, 1888	January 25.	Jan. 28, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 13, 1889
University of Louisville, Med. Dept., Ky.....	Mch. 2, 1841	May 17.....	May 20, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, M.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15...	Apr. 29, 1889
Burnett Coll. of Eclectic Med. and Surg., Chicago	Mch. 20, 1883	May 24.....	May 27, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 25, 1886	June 21....	June 25, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 20, 1883	March 21...	Apr. 22, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1889	March 15...	¹ Mch. 25, 1889
Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Ill..	April 4, 1879	April 12....	Apr. 17, 1889
Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo....	Feb. 28, 1889	March 28...	April 1, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 24, 1887	May 24....	May 31, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.....	May 7, 1878	July 16.....	July 22, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, City of N. Y.	May 20, 1883	April 12....	Apr. 16, 1889

¹In Johnson County.

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo....
BUCHANAN COUNTY—Cont.							
3766	Gates, Lewis W.....	R	St. Joseph	45	U. S.		
3845	Geiger, Charles G.....	R	St. Joseph	24	U. S.	1	1
3705	Geiger, William H.....	R	St. Joseph	26	U. S.	4	4
3963	Imus, Clayton F.....	E	St. Joseph	25	Mich.		
3901	Keener, Henry N.....	E	St. Joseph				
3846	Kessler, Samuel Fritz.....	R	St. Joseph	26	U. S.		
3837	Leonard, John W.....	R	St. Joseph				
3843	Lewis, Arthur George.....	R	St. Joseph	42	Eng.	11	
3790	Loeb, Hanau Wolf.....	R	St. Joseph	23	U. S.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3932	McCranor, Charles D.....	R	St. Joseph	29	U. S.	7	7
3802	Milen, Theodore.....	R	St. Joseph	35	U. S.		
3931	Peter, Irvin Rue.....	R	Wallace.....	26	Mo.	3	3
3768	Pollard, Daniel Ares.....	R	St. Joseph	23	U. S.	2	2
3691	Potts, Flora M.....	H-E	St. Joseph	29	Scot'l'd.	2	
3767	Senor, Samuel D.....	R	St. Joseph	22	U. S.		
3792	Smedley, William H.....	R	St. Joseph	24	Mo.	1	1
3933	Stephens, Albert F.....	E	St. Joseph	29	Ohio.	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3962	Thompson, Frederick Gregg.....	R	St. Joseph	24	Can.	1	1
3781	Whittington, William L.....	R	St. Joseph	24	U. S.	1	
BUTLER COUNTY.							
3865	Van Wickle, Robert D.....	E	Poplar Bluff.....	48	U. S.	21	
CALDWELL COUNTY.							
3749	Engle, Arthur L.....	R	Hamilton	22	Ill.		
3954	Story, John C.....	E	Hamilton	26	Kv.	1	1
CALLAWAY COUNTY.							
3776	Tincher, C. Frank.....	H	Mexico	23	Mo.		
CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.							
3807	Ramsay, John W.....	R	Oak Ridge.....	29	Mo.		
CARROLL COUNTY.							
3771	Brown, Wm. Gordon.....	R	Bosworth				
3714	Cunningham James B.....	R	Wakenda	34		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
CASS COUNTY.							
3784	Angle, John Wm.....	R	Harrisonville.....	25	U. S.		
3867	George, William F.....	R	Everett	23	Neb.		
3945	Jenkins, Wm. Rodgers.....	R	Freeman	34	Tenn.	10	
3717	Overholser, Milton P.....	R	Harrisonville.....	29	U. S.	5	
3836	Smith, James H.....	R	Freeman	25	Ohio		
CHARITON COUNTY.							
3761	Grimstead, John F.....	R	Keytesville.....	24	Ark.		
3759	McEuen, Oliver.....	R	Muscle Fork.....	22	Mo.		
3855	Thompson, J. N.....	R	Keytesville.....				

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1889	March 15...	Mch. 25, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa...	April 3, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 18, 1889
St. Joseph Medical College, Mo.....	Feb. 27, 1885	January 31..	Mch. 18, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O....	June 4, 1889	July 31.....	Aug. 2, 1889
Homœop. Med. Coll. of Missouri, St. Louis..	Mch. 6, 1868	May 31.....	June 4, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa..	Apr. 3, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 15, 1889
Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	Mch. 10, 1886	April 12....	Apr. 23, 1889
Western Reserve Coll., Med. Dept., Hudson, O	Mch. 6, 1878	April 12....	Apr. 17, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, City of N. Y.	May 10, 1888	March 21....	Mch. 29, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa..	Mch. 30, 1882	June 27.....	July 5, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1889	April 10....	
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1886	June 21.....	June 25, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1889	March 15....	May 21, 1889
{ Hahnemann Med. Coll., San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 10, '86 }	January 8... }	Jan. 12, 1889 }
{ Cal. Med. Coll. (Eclectic) San Francisco..	Apr. 29 '87 }		
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1889	March 15....	May 25, 1889
St. Joseph Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 22, 1888	March 28....	Apr. 2, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O....	June 2, 1885	June 27.....	July 5, 1889
Trinity Medical College, Toronto, Can.....	Apr. 5, 1888	July 31.....	Aug. 1, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa..	Apr. 4, 1888	March 21....	Mch. 25, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O....	May 26, 1868	April 30....	May 4, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 15....	May 8, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O. . .	June 4, 1889	July 19.....	Sept. 4, 1889
Homœop. Med. Coll. of Missouri, St. Louis...	Mch. 14, 1889	March 15....	² Mch. 28, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	May 23, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Mch. 26, 1889	March 15....	Mch. 22, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 24, 1885	February 12.	Feb. 20, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 21....	
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	April 30....	May 6, 1889
Med. Dept., University of Tenn., Nashville...	Feb. 22, 1888	July 16.....	July 23, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 13, 1884	February 15.	Feb. 16, 1889
{ Medical Department, University of Mis-	} Mch. 5, '89	April 12....	Apr. 19, 1889
{ s-souri, and Missouri Medical College.....			
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15....	Aug 5, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15....	Apr. 23, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 17....	

In Andrew County.

²In Audrain County.

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo....
CHRISTIAN COUNTY.							
3697	Hedgpeth, Daniel.....	R	Sparta.....	25	Mo.	1	1
CLARK COUNTY.							
3918	Fuller, Ira Hill.....	H	Kahoka	44	U. S.	10	
3796	Hays, Theodore C.....	R	Athens.....	24	U. S.	2	2
CLAY COUNTY.							
3995	Doran, Thomas	R	Prather ville	40	U. S.	6	
3930	Gossett, William E.....	R	Missouri City.....	33	Ind.		
4033	Pfiffer, Theodore P. F.....	R	Excelsior Springs...	26	U. S.		
CLINTON COUNTY.							
4037	Baumont, Robert Lee.....	R	Plattsburg	28	U. S.	3	
4000	Berg, Samuel R.	E	Cameron	37	U. S.	14	
3966	McClanahan, James Wm.....	R	Starfield	39	U. S.		
3958	Shaw, Erwin Everett.....	H	Cameron	23	U. S.	1	1
DADE COUNTY.							
3849	Duckett, Thomas H.....	R	Cedarville.....	34	U. S.	5	5
3971	Mann, Francis W.....	R	Greenfield	26	Mo.		
4013	Newlon, Charles S.....	R	Lockwood.....	31	U. S.	9	
DEKALB COUNTY.							
3816	Roberts, John W.....	R	Clarksdale	24	Mo.		
DENT COUNTY.							
3961	Welch, James C.....	R	Salem	28	Mo.		
DENKLIN COUNTY.							
3942	Crawford, Cyrrs David.....	R	Malden.....	53	N. C.	21	20
GASCONADE COUNTY.							
3711	Gruber, Max.....		Hermann	26	Ger.		
GENTRY COUNTY.							
4034	Preston, Walton Henry.....	R	Stanberry.....	38	Can.	8	
GREEN COUNTY.							
3722	Dayton, George M.....	E	Springfield	39	U. S.	14	
3975	Dorrell, Green Berry.....	R	Re-public	26	U. S.	1	1
3988	Felts, James Erven.....	R	Springfield	31	N. C.	10	
3974	Hardman, William E.....	R	Re-public	28	Tex.	5 mos	5 mos
3970	Patterson, Geo. Washington.....	R	Re-public	39	U. S.	12	10
4029	Rolens, McLane Ford.....	R	Springfield	34	Ohio	10	1
3976	Sipes, Emanuel.....	R	Re-public	42	Md.	12	1
3996	Spohn, Jacob C.....	R	Springfield	49	Ger.	21	
3751	Warden, John E.....	R	Springfield	24	Mo.		

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 6, 1888	January 11..	Jan. 18, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 24, 1884	June 11	
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 26, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 18, 1889
University of Louisville, Medical Dept., Ky..	Mch. 1, 1889	October 8...	Oct. 18, 1889
Columbus Medical College, Ohio.....	Apr. 4, 1889	June 21	June 22, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa...	Apr. 6, 1888	December 24	Jan. 15, 1890
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis..	Mch. 28, 1889	December 31	Jan. 3, 1890
Iowa Eclectic Medical College, Des Moines..	Apr. 17, 1888	October 31..	
Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo....	Feb. 28, 1889	August 6 . .	Aug. 15, 1889
Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, O	Mch 21, 1888	July 23.....	Oct. 9, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 11, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 19, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	August 13..	Aug. 15, 1889
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia	Mch. 1, 1881	November 8.	Nov. 11, 1889
Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo:..	Feb. 28, 1889	April 10....	May 21, 1889
Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	Mch. 7, 1889	July 26.....	July 31, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Missouri.....	Mch. 3, 1868	July 3.....	Aug. 5, 1889
{ Medical Faculty, University of Berne, { Switzerland	} July 27, '88	February 12.	Feb. 13, 1889
Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 22, 1881	December 31	
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O....	May 9, 1876	February 22.	May 19, 1889
Bellevue Hospital Med. College, City of N. Y.	Mch. 11, 1889	August 23..	Aug. 5, 1889
Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.....	June 22, 1886	September 20	Sept. 21, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	August 20..	Aug. 23, 1889
Bellevue Hospital Med. College, City of N. Y.	Mch. 15, 1882	August 13..	Dec. 30, 1889
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky..	Feb. 26, 1880	December 17	Jan. 13, 1890
Cincinnati Coll. of Medicine and Surg., Ohio..	Feb. 23, 1887	August 27..	Sept. 10, 1889
{ Department of Medicine and Surgery, Uni- { versity of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....	} Mch. 25, '68	October 15.	Oct. 17, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 15...	Mch. 21, 1889

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....
GRUNDY COUNTY.							
3864	Smith, Ben. Hull.....	R	Trenton	21	U. S.		
3899	Steckman, Philip McClellan.....	R	Spickardsville.....	23	Ill.		
HARRISON COUNTY.							
3733	Murphy, William M.....	R	Blue Ridge.....				
3772	Rathbun, Ephraim David.....	R	Bethany	44	Mo.		
3727	Reynolds, Alfred Carol.....	R	Martinsville....	34	U. S.	7	
HENRY COUNTY.							
3884	Morgan, Daniel Coy.....	R	Windsor	32	U. S.	4	
3874	Russell, John J.....	R	Mt. Zion.....				
HICKORY COUNTY.							
3905	Greene, John P.....	E	Quincy	33	U. S.		
3904	Witcher, Otho H.....	E	Quincy	21	U. S.		
HOLT COUNTY.							
4024	Cason, Robert A.....	R	Elm Grove.....	38	Ga.	4	
3885	Davis, Thomas O.....	R	New Point.....	28	Ind.		
HOWARD COUNTY.							
3902	McCullough, George T.....	R	Estill	30	Ohio	1	1
3863	Savage, Harrison B.....	R	Glasgow	26	Ky.	3	1
3979	Woodward, Charles E.....	R	Glasgow	50	N. J.	25	$\frac{1}{2}$
IRON COUNTY.							
3810	Marshall, Ira Auley.....	R	Ironton	24	Ark.		
JACKSON COUNTY.							
3860	Aikman, Wm. H.....	R	Kansas City.....	30	Ind.	6	
3779	Binnie, John F.....	R	Kansas City	25	Scotland	3	
4006	Blackburn, Robert A.....	H	Kansas City.....	25	U. S.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
3955	Brooks, Stanley H.....	R	Kansas City.....	26	Ohio	4	4
4020	Brownlee, James C.....	R	Kansas City.....	35	Pa.	9	4
3720	Callaghan, Richard	R	Kansas City.....				
3765	Cameron, Jonathan Smith.....	R	Kansas City.....	24	U. S.		
3890	Chittenden, R. Hovey.....	R	Kansas City.....	54	U. S.	25	
4017	Clark, William.....	H	Kansas City..	62		35	
3695	Coe, Charles M.....	R	Kansas City.....	30	Ia.	6	
3835	Cohen, Frederick P.....	R	Kansas City.....	30	U. S.	2	
3948	Cole, James J.....	R	Kansas City.....	46	Ind.	18	3
3892	Collie, James J.....	R	Kansas City.....	23	U. S.		
3834	Combs, Wm. Clifford.....	R	Kansas City.....				
3838	Connell, Joseph B.....	R	Kansas City.....	32	U. S.	2	2
3822	Creal, Charles E	R	Kansas City.....	39	N. Y.	12	
3878	Dargatz, G. Emil	R	Kansas City.....	29	U. .	7	

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 30....	May 16, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa...	Apr. 3, 1889	May 31.....	June 11, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 23, 1888	March 15....	Apr. 17, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo	Feb. 26, 1889	March 15....	Mch. 23 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 1, 1887	March 2....	Mch. 11, 1889
{ Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons.	} Mch. 5, '85	} May 14.....	} May 18, 1889
{ Des Moines.....			
University of Kansas City, Med. Dept., Mo...	Mch. 14, 1889	May 7.....	May 24, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	¹ July 10, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	
Louisville Medical College, Ky	Feb. 25, 1886	November 25	Dec. 2, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 11, 1889	May 14.....	May 30, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	June 7.....	June 14, 1889
Bellevue Hospital Medical Coll., City of N. Y.	Mch. 15, 1886	April 22....	May 4, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, P...	Mch. 10, 1864	September 3	Sept. 6, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch 28, 1889	April 10....	Sept. 18, 1889
{ Medical Department, Tulane University of	} Apr. 1, 1885	} April 22....	} Apr. 27, 1889
{ Louisiana, New Orleans.....			
University of Aberdeen, Scotland.....	Apr. 17, 1886	March 21....	Apr. 1, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill....	Mch. 5, 1886	October 31..	Nov. 11, 1889
University of Kansas City, M-d. Dept., Mo..	Mch. 10, 1885	July 19.....	July 22, 1889
Bellevue Hospital Medical Coll., City of N. Y.	Mch. 1, 1880	November 25	Nov. 30, 1889
Louisville Medical College, Ky.....	Feb. 16, 1888	February 19	July 28, 1889
{ Meharry Medical Department of Central	} Feb. 21, '89	} March 15....	} Apr. 1, 1889
{ Tennessee College, Nashville.....			
{ Long Island Coll. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.	} --- 1866 }	} May 17.....	} May 20, 1889
{ Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.			
{ Western College of Homœopathic Medicine,	} Feb. 21, '66	} November 12	} Nov. 15, 1889
{ Cleveland, O.....			
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.	Mch. 13, 1883	January 9....	Jan. 10, 1889
Un. of Maryland, School of Med., Baltimore.	Mch. 3, 1881	April 12....	Apr. 17, 1889
Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.....	Feb. 28, 1870	July 16....	July 17, 1889
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mch. 14, 1889	May 17.....	May 22, 1889
{ Meharry Medical Department of Central	} Feb. 21, '89	} April 12....	} Apr. 16, 1889
{ Tennessee College, Nashville.....			
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 15, 1887	April 12....	Apr. 15, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, City of N. Y.	Mch. 1, 1877	April 10....	Apr. 16, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 6, 1883	May 7.....	Oct. 2, 1889

¹In St. Clair County. --

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo.
JACKSON COUNTY—Cont.							
3825	Dean, George A.	H	Kansas City.....	43	U. S.	14	
3715	de Freye, Bruno Charles.....	E	Kansas City.....	41	Belgium	20	
3857	Falconer, Alexander.....	R	Kansas City.....	37	N. Scotia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
3721	Ferguson, Malcolm.....	R	Kansas City.....	28	Can.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3973	Gallup, Charles N.....	E	Kansas City.....	37	Conn.	16	
3888	Gant, Samuel Goodwin.....	R	Kansas City.....	23	Mo.	2	
3935	Garner, Henry C.....		Kansas City.....				
4011	Goodhue, Walter S.....	H	Kansas City.....	43	Ohio	17	3
3875	Hamilton, Claude Craig.....	R	Kansas City.....	23	Kan.		
3947	Harrington, James L.....	R	Kansas City.....	22	Ohio		
3725	Hassler, Frank.....	H	Kansas City.....	35		5	
3823	Haury, Samuel S.....	R	Kansas City.....	41	Ger.		
3937	Herrold, Maude McK.....	R	Kansas City.....	38	Ohio	5	
3815	Hudson, Thomas H.....	H	Kansas City.....	40	U. S.	15	2
3946	Hughes, Richard M.....	R	Kansas City.....	36	Ohio	13	
4002	Hunt, Albinso L.....	R	Kansas City.....	32	U. S.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3835	Johnson, Harry H.....	R	New Santa Fe.....	23	U. S.	1	
3923	Kennie, John E.....	R	Greenwood.....	58	Ireland	28	
3839	Kiefer, Julius G.....	R	Kansas City.....	27	U. S.		
3826	Kyger, John W.....	R	Kansas City.....	40	U. S.	20	20
3939	Lampton, William T.....	R	Kansas City.....				
3820	Logan, William G.....	R	Kansas City.....	57	Ky.	37	25
3957	March, Samuel F.....	E	Kansas City, Kas.....	39	Ohio	6	
3938	Mason, Dorsey.....	R	Kansas City.....	46	Miss.	15	
3724	Merrill, Solomon.....	R	Kansas City.....	38	U. S.	13	
3940	Michael, William L.....	R	Kansas City.....	28	U. S.	1	
4008	Mildebrook, Edwin.....	R	Kansas City.....	30	Mo.		
3769	Minor, William Eli.....	R	Kansas City.....	24	M.	2	
3862	Mooney, Joseph Henry.....	R	Kansas City.....	38	W. Va	1	1
3921	McBeth, John W.....	R	Kansas City.....	37	W. Va	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3359	McCammon, Samuel Henry.....	R	Kansas City.....	23	Can.	1	1
3926	McDonald, Park L.....	R	Kansas City.....	26	U. S.		
3696	McVey, Newton.....	R	Kansas City.....	43	Ind.	14	
3654	O'Connor, Cornelius.....	R	Kansas City.....	30	Ireland		
3828	Parker, James W.....	R	Westport.....	67	Ky.	43	15
3716	Payne, Edward.....	R	Kansas City.....	50	Eng.	20	
3713	Powel, William A.....	R	Kansas City.....	27	Tenn.	3	
3997	Rawlings, Junius A.....	R	Kansas City.....	23	Ky.	1	
3712	Schaefer, Theodore W.....	R	Kansas City.....	29	Ind.		
3925	Shively, Samuel S.....	E	Armondale, Kas.....	50	Ohio	25	14
3824	Smith, Abraham M.....	E	Kansas City.....	60	N. H.	35	1
3928	Smith, Z.....	R	Bue Springs.....	24	Mo.		
3819	Stafford, Isabel A.....	H	Independence.....	40	Ohio	6	1
3967	Stafford, Miles A.....	H	Independence.....	48	Can.	20	3
3851	Steel, William H.....	H	Kansas City.....	31	Mo.	3	3
3841	Steenburg, Wesley B.....	R	Kansas City.....	27	Can.		
3818	Stemum, Geo. C.....	R	Kansas City.....	25	Ohio	3	1

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill....	Mch. 22, 1878	April 10....	Apr. 20, 1889
Eclectic Medical Coll. of the City of New York.	Mch. 6, 1881	February 15	Feb. 16, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	April 17....	May 20, 1889
Bellevue Hospital Medical Coll., City of N. Y.	June 15, 1887	February 19	Feb. 21, 1889
Eclectic Medical Coll. of the City of New York.	Mch. 6, 1881	August 13...	Aug. 21, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 3, 1887	May 17.....	Aug. 31, 1889
{ Medical Department of Transylvania Uni- versity, Lexington, Ky.....	} Mch. 1, '50	June 27.....	Aug. 7, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mch. 11, 1872	November 5.	Nov. 14, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	May 7.....	May 13, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	July 16.....	July 17, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill....	Feb. 25, 1885	February 26.	Mch. 2, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 13, 1889
{ Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	} Mch. 15, '83	June 29.....	July 9, 1889
University of Louisville, Medical Dept., Ky...	Mch. 1, 1877	April 10....	Apr. 17, 1889
Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	Mch. 1, 1874	July 16.....	July 18, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 11, 1885	October 31..	Nov. 5, 1889
University of Louisville, Medical Dept., Ky..	Mch. 1, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 16, 1889
{ College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kan- sas City, Mo	} Mch. 9, '76	June 14.....	June 17, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 22, 1889
{ University of Virginia, Medical Depart- ment, Charlottesville	} July 2, '63	April 10....	Apr. 15, 1889
University of Louisville, Medical Dept., Ky...	Mch. 5, 1880	June 29.....	Sept. 19, 1889
Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville....	Mch. 1, 1852	April 10....	Apr. 15, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.....	June 3, 1884	July 23.....	Aug. 21, 1889
{ Medical Department, University of Louisi- ana, New Orleans.....	} Mch. 20, '74	June 29.....	July 1, 1889
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 25, 1876	February 26.	Mch. 1, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo	Mch. 14, 1888	June 29.....	
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	October 31..	Nov. 4, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	August 13..	Sept. 26, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 15, 1888	April 22....	Oct. 11, 1889
Penn Medical University, Philadelphia, Pa....	Mch. 7, 1879	June 14.....	June 17, 1889
Queen's University, Fac. of Med, Kingston, Can	Apr. 23, 1888	July 26.....	July 31, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	June 18.....	July 18, 1889
Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis.....	Feb. 26, 1875	January 11..	Mch. 8, 1889
Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.....	June 22, 1885	January 11..	Jan. 16, 1889
{ Medical Department of Transylvania Uni- versity, Lexington Ky	} Mch. 6, '46	April 10....	Apr. 17, 1889
{ College of Physicians and Surgeons of On- tario, Toronto.....	} Oct. 10, '74	February 15.	Mch. 6, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surg., Baltimore, Md.	Mch. 5, 1886	February 12.	Feb. 12, 1889
University of Louisville, Medical Dept., Ky...	Mch. 1, 1889	October 15..	Oct. 17, 1889
{ University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore.....	} Mch. 6, '80	February 12.	April 1, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.....	June 4, 1881	June 18.....	June 21, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.....	June 3, 1879	April 10....	April 18, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 8, 1888	June 18.....	June 22, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill....	Feb. 25, 1883	April 10....	Aug. 10, 1889
Kansas City Homoeop. Medical College, Mo...	April 3, 1889	August 6 ...	Aug. 10, 1889
Homoeop. Med. College of Missouri, St. Louis.	Feb. 27, 1879	April 12....	April 19, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 14, 1889	April 12....	April 17, 1889
Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Indiana.....	Mch. 2, 1886	April 10....	

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo.
JACKSON COUNTY—Cont.							
3692	Stone, Thomas Walker.....	R	Kansas City	36	U. S.	11	
3989	Thacker, William H.....	H	Lee's Summit.....	27	U. S.	2	
3898	Thompson, James.....	R	Kansas City	44	Mo.	19	9
3900	Thomson, Scott.....	R	Kansas City.....	37	Va.		
3840	Venable, Charles L.....	R	Centropolis	28	Scotland	2	1
3978	Vosburgh, Matthew D.....	H	Kansas City.....	27	U. S.		
4027	Warford, John Daniel.....	R	Kansas City.....	31	U. S.	10	
3941	Wedding, Columbus V.....	R	Kansas City.....	38		16	
4005	Wilkins, William F.....	R	Kansas City.....	45	Mich.	18	
JASPER COUNTY.							
3723	Floyd, James Robert.....	R	Zincite.....	28	Tenn.	2	
3695	Hance, Thomas C.....	R	Avilla.....	64	N. Y.	23	3
3708	Robinson, William P.....	R	Zincite.....	27	Ark.	2	
3794	Stearns, Leonard A.....	R	Joplin.....				
JEFFERSON COUNTY.							
3985	Cristoffe, Charles H.....	R	Festus.....	64	France	35	
3922	Gray, Clifton S.....	R	Crystal City.....	38	Mo.	16	2
3850	Hanson, Henry	R	Cedar Hill.....	28	Eng.		
JOHNSON COUNTY.							
4009	Anderson, John T.....	R	Chilhowee.....	22	U. S.		
3877	Potterf, Albert A.....	H	Centerview				
3801	Rucker, Lee F.....	R	Warrensburg	23	Ohio		
KNOX COUNTY.							
3800	Schofield, Rufus B.....	R	Newark	28	Mo.		
LACLEDE COUNTY.							
3917	Rew, Frederick A.....	E	Lebanon	51	Ohio	16	
LAFAYETTE COUNTY.							
3910	Tucker, Joseph E.....	R	Lexington	34	U. S.	10	
LAWRENCE COUNTY.							
3872	Hope, Edward Herbert.....	R	Bowers Mills.....	32	Ga.	4	
3873	Hope, James A	R	Bowers Mills.....	25	Mo.		
LEWIS COUNTY.							
3830	Hawkins, John Jay	R	Canton	28	U. S.	2	2
3719	Stephenson, William C.....	R	Canton	46	U. S.	14	
LINCOLN COUNTY.							
3986	Brown, Joseph A.....	R	Silex	30	Tenn.	3	
3764	Drunert, Nathaniel L.....	R	Jamesburg	27	Mo.		
3831	Prewitt, George E.....	R	Louisville.....	24	Mo.		
3990	Taylor, Ashby M.	R	Elsberry	22	Va.	2	

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.			
Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Louisville Medical College, Kentucky.....	Feb. 26, 1884	January 8...	Jan. 19, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 14, 1888	September 20	Sept. 24, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa...	Mch. 12, 1870	May 31.....	June 6, 1889
Atlanta Medical College, Georgia.....	Mch. 4, 1889	May 31.....	June 5, 1889
Memphis Hospital Medical College, Tenn.....	Mch. 1, 1887	April 12....	April 16, 1889
Kansas City Homœop. Medical College, Mo...	April 3, 1889	September 3	Sept. 4, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 1, 1881	November 29	Dec. 2, 1889
University of Louisville, Medical Dept., Ky...	Feb. 27, 1879	June 29.....	July 1, 1889
University of Kansas City, Medical Dept., Mo.	Mch. 15, 1888	October 31..	Jan. 26, 1890
Memphis Hospital Medical College, Tenn.....	Mch. 1, 1887	February 22.	Feb. 22, 1889
Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 12, 1865	January 11..	Jan. 12, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 3, 1887	February 8.	Feb. 12, 1889
Chicago Medical College, Ill.....	Mch. 5, 1878	March 28...	Apr. 1, 1889
{ Examination Certificate Illinois State Board of Health.....	Jan. 12, '78	September 20	Oct. 12, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 16, 1872	June 14.....	Sept. 20, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 20, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	October 31..	Oct. 17, 1890
{ Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.....	Mch. 14, '89	May 7.....	May 30, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 20, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 27, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 8, 1889
{ Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 2, '81	June 7.....	June 17, 1889
{ Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 3, '89		
{ Medical College of Georgia, Medical Dept., University of Georgia, Augusta.....	Mch. 2, '85	May 7.....	Aug. 23, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	May 7.....	May 13, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 10, 1887	April 10....	April 16, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 4, 1875	February 19	Feb. 22, 1889
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky..	June 18, 1889	September 20	Oct. 14, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15...	May 2, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	April 10....	April 16, 1889
Univ. of Maryland, School of Med., Baltimore.	Mch. 22, 1887	September 20	Oct. 9, 1889

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo....
LINN COUNTY.							
3809	Larkins, Edward F.....	R	New Boston.....	33	Ohio		
4003	Scott, William B.....	R	St. Catharine.....	24	Mo.		
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.							
3868	Baker, Samuel.....	E	Sturgis.....	33	Wis.	3	
3798	Lowry, George D.....	R	Wheeling.....	26	Mo.		
4014	Megee, William K.....	R	Chillicothe.....	29	Mo.	5	5
3752	Thompson, Robert V.....	R	Sturgis.....	25	N. Y.		
MACON COUNTY.							
3753	Bragg, G. Grant.....	R	Jacksonville.....	23	Mo.		
4019	Larrick, Benjamin F.....	R	Atlanta.....	35	Mo.		
MARIES COUNTY.							
3756	Ferrell, John J.....	R	Vichy.....	24	Mo.		
MARION COUNTY.							
3903	Caldwell, T. Addison.....	E	Hannibal.....	42	U. S.	18	
3754	Schmidt, Richard.....	R	Hannibal.....	27	Mo.		
MERCER COUNTY.							
3786	Roseborough, Adna L.....	R	Princeton	30	U. S.	3	1
MONROE COUNTY.							
3700	Griffith, Arrillis I.....	R	Clapper.....	45	U. S.	7	
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.							
3760	Shelton, James C.....	R	Montgomery City...	27	Mo.		
MORGAN COUNTY.							
3844	Wright, Will K.....	R	Versailles.....	33	Ill.	2	
NEW MADRID COUNTY.							
3829	Conrad, Albert R.....	R	Portageville.....	27	Mo.		
NEWTON COUNTY.							
4007	Garner, Albert F.....	R	Newtonia.....	24	Mo.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3889	Potter, Walter Russell.....	R	Seneca.....	23	Ky.		
NODAWAY COUNTY.							
3848	Aiken, Samuel W.....	R	Hopkins.....	23	U. S.		
4028	Kelso, Mahlon A.....	R	Clyde.....	32	Ohio	5	
4035	Porter, James Nelson.....	R	Hopkins.....	36	Ohio	10	
OREGON COUNTY.							
3787	Cantrell, James K. P.....	R	Alton.....	38	Tenn.	16	11
3701	Goodell, Richard H.....	R	Thomasville.....	49	N. Y.		

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889 — Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	April 18, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	October 31..	Jan. 28, 1890
{ Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Ill.....	Mch. 20, '88	April 30....	May 4, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 28, 1888	April 10....	¹ Apr. 13, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 4, 1884	November 8	Jan. 13, 1890
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 15... ²	Mch. 15, '89
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 15... ³	Mch. 29, '89
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mch. 4, 1889	November 26	Nov. 29, 1899
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15... ⁴	Mch. 29, '89
{ Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O....	Feb. 7, '71 }	June 7.....	June 10, 1889
{ Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill....	Feb. 21, '89 }		
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15... ⁵	Mch. 22, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1889	March 21... ⁵	Mch. — '89
Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.....	June 30, 1881	January 15..	Jan. 19, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15... ⁵	
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 3, 1887	April 12....	Apr. 20, 1889
Medical Dept. Univ. of Tennessee, Nashville..	Feb. 26, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 16, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	October 31..	Nov. 16, 1889
Med. Dept., Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.	Mch. 1, 1887	May 17.....	June 2, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	April 12....	June 7, 1889
Univ. of Nebraska, Coll. of Med., Lincoln....	Mch. 17, 1887	December 6.	Dec. 11, 1889
Med. Dept., State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City...	Mch. 2, 1881	December 31	Jan. 4, 1890
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 3, 1888	March 21... ⁵	Mch. 23, 1889
Exam. Lic'ise, Med. Soc. State of N. Y., Albany	May 6, 1864	January 22..	Jan. 28, 1889

¹ In Linn County.² In Daviess County.³ In Randolph County.⁴ In Gasconade County.⁵ In Harrison County.

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....
OSAGE COUNTY.							
4001	Blanke, Theodore F.....	H	Boeger's Store	28	U. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3805	Jones, John F.....	R	Linn	26	Tenn.		
3908	Lane, John F.....	E	Linn	21	Mo.	1	1
OZARK COUNTY.							
3755	Beach, Calbert H.....	R	Romance.....	27	Wis.		
PETTIS COUNTY.							
3994	Koepsel, Robert L.....	R	Smithton	26	Wis.		
3950	Mühl, Emil	R	Sedalia.....	34	U. S.	8	
3991	Penquite, Walter	R	LaMonte	25	U. S.		
4010	Woods, Wm. McKim.....	R	LaMonte	39	Ill.	10	
PIHELPS COUNTY.							
3999	Fulbright, Charles Hager.....	R	St. James	24	Mo.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3965	Owen, William C.....	R	Newburg.	25	U. S.		
PIKE COUNTY.							
3998	Loneragan, Francis P.....	R	Louisiana.....	22	Mo.	$\frac{3}{4}$	
PLATTE COUNTY.							
3758	Cantwell, James L.....	R	Egerton.....	27	Mo.		
3788	Herndon, Albert S.....	R	Tracy				
POLK COUNTY.							
3924	Howe, Richard M.....	E	Bolivar.....	23	U. S.		
PULASKI COUNTY.							
3852	Webster, James G.....	E	Dixon.....	38	Ohio	9	
PUTNAM COUNTY.							
3919	Maxwell, Isaiah M.....	R	Lucerne.....	21			
3983	Page, J. Frank.....	R	Powersville	23	Ill.	5	
3916	Steele, George A.....	E	Unionville	25	Mo.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
RALLS COUNTY.							
3770	Graves, Charles H.....	R	Madisonville	26	Mo.		
RANDOLPH COUNTY.							
3927	Brown, Albert James.....	R	Higbee	33	U. S.	12	
3757	Hardin, George S.....	R	Renick	23	Mo.		
3804	Megee, John W.....	R	Moberly.....	31	Mo.		
RAY COUNTY.							
3703	Clark, Samuel M.....	R	Camden.....	35	Pa.	13	
3728	Guthrie, Ewing C.....	R	Camden.....	28	Mo.	3	2
3782	Hyder, Ira.....	R	Rayville.....	23	Mo.		
4012	Miley, Joel.....	R	Camden.....	48	U. S.	13	
3881	Stockwell, George Wendell.....	R	Knoxville	33	U. S.	7	
RIPLEY COUNTY.							
3968	Byrd, Charles J.....	R	Barfield.....				

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889 — Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Homœop. Med. Coll. of Missouri, St. Louis..	Mch. 14, 1889	October 31..	Dec. 6, 1889
Beaumont Ho-pital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 15, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 12, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 15...	Mch. 27, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 15, 1888	October 8...	Oct. 12, 1889
Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.....	Mch. 3, 1881	July 16.....	July 20, 1889
Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	Mch. 7, 1889	September 20	Sept. 21, 1889
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky..	Feb. 24, 1882	November 5.	Nov. 6, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	October 31..	Nov. 12, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	August 6...	Aug. 14, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	October 31..	
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15...	Mch. 29, 1889
Kansas City Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 11, 1887	March 21...	May 22, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio...	June 4, 1889	June 14.....	June 14, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 1, 1880	April 17....	
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 26, 1889	June 11.....	Aug. 15, 1889
Minnesota Ho-pital College, Minneapolis.....	Feb. 29, 1884	September 10	Sept. 20, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 12, 1889
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 26, 1889	March 15...	Apr. 5, 1889
Bellevue Hospital Medical Coll., City of N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1877	June 18....	June 22, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15...	Mch. 23, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 25, 1889	April 10....	
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa...	Mch. 12, 1875	January 25..	Jan. 29, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 3, 1888	March 2....	Mch. 6, 1889
Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 26, 1887	March 21...	Apr. 1, 1889
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 17, 1876	November 5.	Nov. 7, 1889
Uni. of Virginia, Med. Dept., Charlottesville.	June 29, 1882	May 10.....	Mch. 14, 1889
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky..	June 13, 1888	August 13..	Sept. 13, 1889

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....
ST. CHARLES COUNTY.							
706	Steinrauf, William.....	H	St. Charles.....	36	Ger.	10	14 mo
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.							
3707	Johnson, Isaac W.....	R	Copeland.....	49	Ohio	26	21
3934	Wright, Cadwallader W.....	R	Iconium.....	38	Ky.	1	1
ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.							
3977	Thurman, Samuel Fultou.....	R	Blackwell.....	29	Mo.		
ST. LOUIS COUNTY.							
3943	Fallen, Jephtha W.....	R	Central.....	27	Ky.	1½	½
3911	Hess, Daniel L.....	E	Creve Cœur.....	23	Ill.		
SALINE COUNTY.							
4013	Gentsch, David C.....	R	Sweet Springs.....				
3876	Manning, David Franklin.....	R	Marshall.....	22	Mo.		
3869	Warden, Charles D.....	H	Marshall.....	36	Ohio	12	
SCHUYLER COUNTY.							
3980	Gordon, John Stewart.....	R	Green Top.....	32		1½	½
SHANNON COUNTY.							
4004	Edwards, Wm. T.....	R	Eminence.....	23	Mo.	½	½
STODDARD COUNTY.							
3964	Bruer, Nathaniel Burdine.....	R	Bernie.....	34	Tenn.	8	
3698	Burris, Levi.....	H	Puxico.....	31		10	
3870	Moneyhon, Thomas J.....	R	Piketon.....				
3858	Tribble, Elves T.....	R	Bloomfield.....	30	Ky.		
SULLIVAN COUNTY.							
3913	Birclay, Alexander.....	E	Winigan.....	30	Mo.		
4025	Holliday, Samuel N.....	R	Winigan.....	36	U. S.	12	7
3960	Kessenger, John D.....	R	Milan.....	24	Mo.	½	½
TEXAS COUNTY.							
3907	Herrington, William F.....	E	Houston.....	27	Mo.		
VERNON COUNTY.							
4016	Minshall, Samuel W.....	R	Walker.....	30	U. S.	4	4
4018	Warren, Oley Y.....	R	Walker.....	28	U. S.	4	4
WASHINGTON COUNTY.							
3956	Williamson, Archibald.....	R	Irondale.....	23	Ill.		
WAYNE COUNTY.							
3813	McGhee, J. Lee.....	R	Piedmont.....	21	U. S.		
3912	Wilson, Nathaniel G.....	E	Chaonia.....	24	Mo.		
WEBSTER COUNTY.							
3750	Delzell, Robert A.....	R	Bois D'Arc.....	29	Mo.		

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889 — Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	Feb. 27, 1879	January 31..	Feb. 4, 1889
Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.....	Feb. 28, 1865	January 31.	Apr. 9, 1889
University of Kansas City, Med. Dept., Mo...	Mch. 14, 1889	June 27.....	Aug 22, 1889
Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.....	June 20, 1889	August 30..	Jan. 17, 1890
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	July 9.....	July 12, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	Aug. 12, 1889
Univ. of Georgetown, Med. Dept., Wash., D.C.	Mch. 3, 1889	November 5.	Nov. 28, 1889
Jefferson Med. College, Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 3, 1889	May 7	May 30, 1889
Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 21, 1878	April 30.....	May 3, 1889
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 26, 1889	September 3.	Sept. 6, 1889
Nashville Med. Coll., Med. Dept., Univ. of Tenn	Feb. 26, 1889	October 31..	Nov. 8, 1889
Med. Dept., Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn	Mch. 1, 1881	August 6...	
Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio	Mch. 4, 1879	January 15..	Apr. 17, 1889
Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	Mch. 1, 1882	May 7.....	May 15, 1889
Med. Dept., University of Tenn., Nashville...	Feb. 26, 1889	April 17 ...	Apr. 20, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 20, 1889
Northwestern Medical Coll., St. Joseph, Mo..	Feb. 17, 1882	November 25	
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	July 26.....	Aug. 3, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis	June 4, 1889	June 7	June 28, 1889
Minnesota Hospital College, Minneapolis....	Feb. 28, 1889	November 8.	
Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md	Mch. 13, 1889	November 12	Dec. 4, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1889	July 19.....	Aug. 16, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 25, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 15, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 15... ²	

¹ In Camden County.² Located in Green County.

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs	In Mo.....
WORTH COUNTY.							
3871	Herren, Donn V.....	R	Bleckton, Ia.....	29	U. S.	2	
3920	White, James H.....	E	Denver.....	42	Id.	3	3
WRIGHT COUNTY.							
3944	Lane, Thomas Jr.....	R	Mountain Grove....	30	U. S.	3	3
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.							
3914	Allen, John.....	E	3103 S. Jefferson Av.	41	Ill.	7	7
3743	Bacon, Oliver S.....	R	816½ Chestnut.....	24	Mo.		
3953	Baldwin, Emma B. Green.....	R	1704 Franklin Av....	29	Ky.		
3726	Bayly, Robert C.....	R	2331 Olive.....	55	Va.	25	
3859	Biggers, George W.....	R	1609 Olive.....	40	Ala.	19	
3799	Bridgford, Emmet McD.....	R	1914 N. 11th.....	23	Mo.		
3895	Brother, Ferdinand.....	R	2135 Chestnut.....	55	Pa.	30	3
3814	Campbell, Given.....	R	2318 Lafayette Av....	22	Ia.		
3745	Childs, Trall B.....	R	Patterson, Ills.....	32	Tenn.		
3742	Corey, Jasper W.....	R	1110 Monroe.....	40	Ill.		
4021	Dammitz, Frederick G.....	E	1019 N. 11th.....	43	Ger.	20	7
3729	Dodd, Stephen W.....	R	2107 Walnut.....	52	Va.	23	
3952	Dyson, Joseph Fernando.....	R	2591 Montgomery...	29	Mo.		
3856	Etavard, Rodolphe T.....	R	2616 Olive.....	26	France	2	2
3737	Ferguson, Thomas E.....	R	1010 N. Leffingwell Av	22	Mo.		
3793	Field, George J.....	R	2233 Washington Av.	21	Mo.		
3972	Finney, Seward A.....	R	3136 Sheridan Av....	26	Mo.		
3981	Fitzpatrick, Joseph P.....	R	City Hospital.....	21	Mo.		
3987	Frielingsdorf, Ewald Hugo.....	R	2200 S. Broadway...	25	Mo.		
3803	Garlock, Wm. Taylor.....	R	3019 Easton Av.....	21	Mo.		
3690	Gideon, David C.....	E	11 N. Broadway....	40	Ill.	18	
3854	Grant, John M.....	R	City Hospital.....	25	Mo.		
3795	Guhman, John O.....	R	1533 Carr.....	21	Mo.		
3702	Hatton, Thomas C.....	R	201 S. 22d.....	42	Ill.	16	7
3731	Hirschler, Daniel B.....	R	1205 Chouteau Av...	33	Bavaria		
3887	Hochdoerfer, Daniel Frank.....	R					
3808	Holmquist, Gustavus.....	R	1509 Walnut.....	36	Sweden		
3785	Holtgrewe, Frederick W.....	R	1601 Geyer Av.....	23	Ill.		
3896	Hotchkiss, William H.....	R	916 Garrison Av....	40	Conn.	12	
3774	Houston, Isaac M.....	R	5800 Garfield Pl....	27	Mo.	3	
3882	Hughes, Robert.....	R	2229 S. Broadway...	46	Ill.	20	
4015	Jones, William A.....	R	1827 Cass Av.....	31	Ill.	9	
4036	Kretschmar, Lincoln.....	R	2812 Walnut.....	25	Mo.		
3735	Keeln, Gustave A.....	R	2233 Washington Av.	22	Mo.		
3936	LeBlond, Francis C.....	R	4217 Easton Av.....	38	Ohio	15	
3744	McCann, Daniel J.....	R	3705 Lindell Av....	25	Ireland		
3739	McKeen, Dean W.....	R	3017 Rauschenb'ch Av	37	N. H.	11	
3738	McLeod, Alfred R.....	R	2233 Washington Av	25	Mo.		
4032	McMillan, James H.....	R	2821 Clark Av.....	26	Miss.	1½	
3992	Mansifee, William H.....	H	2623 Mills.....	25	Mo.		
3951	Moore, Josiah G.....	R		26	Mo.		
3747	Mueller, C. Amandus.....	R	701 Spruce.....	23	Ger.		
3842	Murphy, Robert B.....	R	410 N. 11th.....	22	Mo.		
4030	Nay, Albert.....	E	2330 Pine.....	41	Ind.		
3861	Nemours, John P.....	R	520 S. Ewing Av....	27	Mo.		
4031	Niertert, Herman Louis.....	R	923 Chouteau Av....	23	Ill.		
3732	Nifert, Frank G.....	R	2650 Lucas Av.....	22	Mo.		
3739	O'Donohoe, Hugh F.....	R	1206 Monroe.....	21	Ireland		

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 3, 1887	May 7.....	May 18, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 11.....	
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mar. 2, 1886	July 9.....	Aug. 6, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 8, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14..	Mch. 18, 1889
Cincinnati Coll. of Medicine and Surgery, Ohio	Feb. 23, 1887	July 16.....	July 18, 1889
Exam. Certificate Ills. State Board of Health..	Apr. 24, 1878	February 26.	Feb. 28, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 17....	
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 13, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Feb. 28, 1862	May 24.....	May 27, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	April 10....	
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14....	
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14....	Apr. 12, 1889
American University of Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mch. 25, 1869	November 25	Nov. 30, 1889
Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills.....	Jan. 25, 1865	March 14....	Mch. 18, 1889
Meharry Med. Dept., Cen. Tenn. Coll., Nash'lle	Feb. 21, 1889	July 16.....	July 17, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	April 17....	Apr. 26, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14....	Mch. 19, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 28...	Apr. 2, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	August 13...	Aug. 15, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	September 3	Sep. 4, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	September 3	Sep. 23, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	May 14, 1889
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio...	Feb. 4, 1873	January 4...	Jan. 7, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	April 17....	May 1, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 28...	Apr. 1, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 8, 1878	January 22..	Jan. 26, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14....	Mch. 19, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	May 17....	May 31, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 13, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	March 21....	Mch. 26, 1889
Yale Univ., Dept. of Med., New Haven, Conn...	Jan. 11, 1872	May 24.....	May 31, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	March 15....	
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa...	Mch. 12, 1869	May 14....	May 5, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 4, 1880	November 8.	Nov. 9, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	December 31	Jan. 2, 1890
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14....	Apr. 2, 1889
Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.....	Mch. 2, 1874	June 29....	July 25, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14....	Mch. 26, 1889
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia	June 18, 1878	May 10....	
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14....	
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Dept. of Med., Phila...	May 1, 1888	December 17	Dec. 18, 1889
Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, Ill...	Feb. 19, 1889	September 24	Sept. 25, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	July 16....	July 17, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14....	Mch. 16, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	April 12....	Apr. 15, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	Feb. 28, 1884	December 17	Dec. 18, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	April 22....	May 1, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	December 17	Dec. 19, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 18, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 18, 1889

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nationality.....	Years of Practice.	
						To al yrs.	In Mo.....
CITY OF ST. LOUIS—Cont.							
3915	Pierrot, George F.....	E	5 N. Jefferson Av...	28	Mo.		
3806	Reber, Lyman T.....	R	6901 S. Broadway...	28	Mo.		
3778	Schleiffarth, Chas. W.....	R	1547 Chouteau Av...	21	Mo.		
3741	Scholz, Philip.....	R	3332 N. 14th.....	37	Ill.		
3812	Shultz, Harry B.....	R	2314 S. 10th.....	31	Md.		
3817	Siggins, John J.....	R	1402 Olive.....	40	Pa.	15	
3827	Soper, Augustus.....	R		36	Can.	15	
3718	Stickney, Harry C.....	E	3008 Olive.....	44	Can.	20	
3797	Swain, Rachel.....	R	2826 Washington Av	54	U. S.	6	
3730	Todd, W. Wallace.....	R	717 Lafayette Av....	26	Mo.		
3746	Treadway, W. W.....	R	11th and N. Market.	23	Mo.		
3909	Upshaw, Ira W.....	E	407 S. Jefferson Av.	22	U. S.		
3738	Waggoner, Lyman T.....	R	1538 N. 18th.....	29	Ill.		
3777	Waters, Thomas B.....	R	1223 Olive.....	30	Ill.		
3883	Watson, Charles V.....	R		60	N. Y.	39	
3734	Weinsberg, Charles H.....	R	1434 Menard.....	23	Ger.		
3709	Williamson, John W.....	E	818 Washington Av.	66	U. S.	45	
3740	Wilson, Goldburn H.....	R	2802 N. 11th.....	24	Ill.		
3780	Winter, Francis A.....	R		22	La.		
3736	Witherspoon, Thomas C.....	R	3860 Delmar Av....	21	Miss.		
4026	Woodside, John S.....	R		32	India	14	

LIST OF NAMES OF PHYSICIANS TO WHOM DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889.

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
CAMDEN COUNTY.					
1456	Potter, J. S.....		Montreal.....	August 27 ..	Sept. 16, 1889
JACKSON COUNTY.					
279	Conway, Arthur.....		Kansas City.....	April 12....	
2824	Oliver, John E.....		Kansas City.....	April 12....	
3284	Riecke, John W.....		Kansas City.....	April 12....	
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.					
932	Davis, F. M.....		Chillicothe.....	April 30....	May 3, 1886
MARION COUNTY.					
641	Maddox, Shelvey.....		Ely.....	April 12....	Apr. 25, 1889
RIPLEY COUNTY.					
3984	Lea, James R.....		Varner.....	September 20	Nov. 27, 1889
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.					
3817	Siggins, John J.....		1402 Olive.....	April 22....	Apr. 23, 1889

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889—Continued.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	June 11, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 15, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	March 21...	Mch. 25, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 18, 1889
Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1889	April 10....	Apr. 13, 1889
Michigan College of Medicine, Detroit.....	Mch. 2, 1885	April 10....	Apr. 23, 1889
Coll. of Phys. and Surg. of Ont., Toronto, Can.	May 20, 1880	April 10....	Apr. 20, 1889
Eclectic Med. Coll. of Pennsylvania, Phila....	Apr. 27, 1868	February 19.	Feb. 20, 1889
Woman's Hospital Medical Coll., Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 28, 1882	April 10....	May 6, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 18, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 20, 1889
American Medical College, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1889	June 7.....	
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 19, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	March 21...	Apr. 15, 1889
Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton....	June 19, 1850	May 14.....	¹ May 24, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 16, 1889
Indiana Eclectic Medical Coll., Indianapolis..	Feb. 16, 1883	February 8.	Feb. 11, 1889
St. Louis Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Mo.	Mch. 8, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 20, 1889
St. Louis Medical College, Mo.....	Mch. 14, 1889	March 21...	Mch. 30, 1889
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	March 14...	Mch. 16, 1889
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa..	Mch. 11, 1875	November 25	Nov. 27, 1889

¹ In Lincoln County.

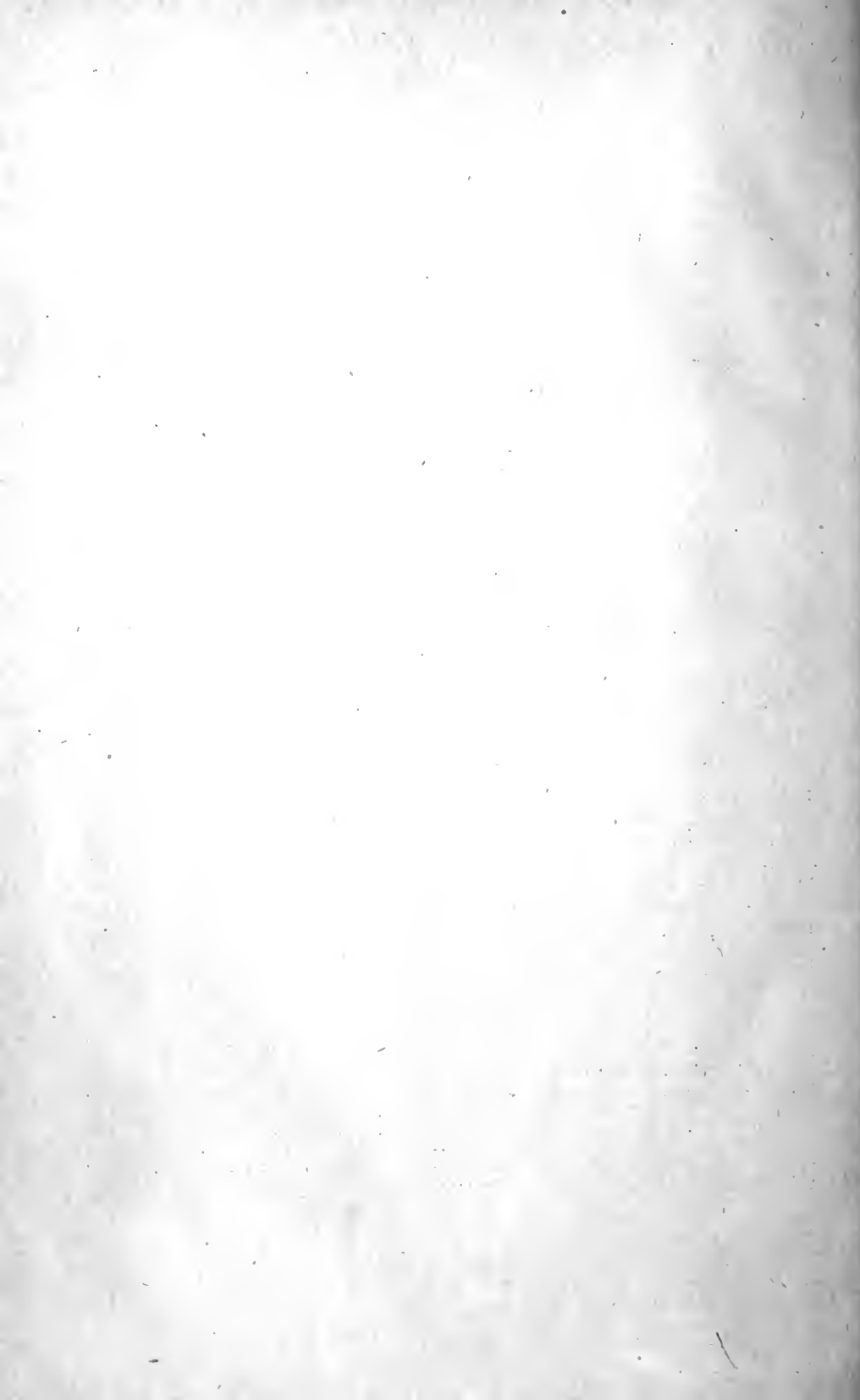
LIST OF NAMES OF MIDWIVES TO WHOM

Register No....	Name.	School.....	Residence and Post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of Practice.	
						Total yrs.	In Mo..
CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.							
515	Volkert, Wilhelmine.....		Jackson	46	Ger.		
FRANKLIN COUNTY.							
553	Lesaulnier, Emma.....		Pacific	35	Mo.		
PERRY COUNTY.							
520	Mueller, Magdalena.....		Altenburg				
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.							
532	Apel, Adolphina.....		1604 S. 13th.....	24	Ger.		
524	Arold, Christina.....		721 Soulard.....	34	Mo.		
549	Arthurs, Mary.....		1324 N. 19th.....	25	Eng.	1	1.
544	Bridges, Sarah.....		1400 S. 12th.....	35	Ky.		
522	Brooks, Elizabeth F.....		2917 Chestnut	48	Mass.		
556	Doetting, Amelia.....		1849 S. 11th.....	29	Ills.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
550	Forter, Pauline.....		1321 O'Fallon.....	21	Ger.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
518	Franz, Francisca.....		821 Wash.....	30	Mo.		
538	Friederich, Lida Margaretha.....		1529 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Jefferson av	42	Ger.	7	6
540	Gassmann, Barbara.....			41	Switz.	10	
528	Germer, Christina.....		3000 Kossuth av....	27	Ger.		
537	Gumbinger, Fred'ka Schwab.....		2105 Sali-bury.....	29	Ger.	9	8
527	Hagan, Mary.....		1403 O'Fallon.....	33	Mo.	1	1
517	Heilman, Millie.....		1705 S. 7th.....	29	Mo.		
545	Herzog, Theresa.....		1102 S. 13th.....	52	Ky.		
523	Keim, Bertha.....		818 Hickory.....	25	Mo.		
534	Koehler, Minna.....		Gay and Gano avs...	38	Ger.		
539	Kruse, Louise.....		3424 N. 11th.....	54	Ger.	26	26
531	Lauer, Nicoline.....		154 Dorcas.....	41	Ger.		
554	Linz, Louise.....		2506 S. 9th	27	Mo.		
533	Mattson, Nellie.....		2632 Chontean av...	42	Swed.		
516	Metze, Dora.....		712 Soulard	28	Mo.		
541	Meyer, Emily Zimmerling.....			48	Ger.	21	
530	Meyer, Mary E.....		2338 2dCarondeletav	38	Ger.		
521	Mitchell, Maggie J.....		605 N. 21st.....	26	N. Y.		
546	O'Neil, Hannah.....		1728 Dolman	33	Pa.		
542	Pesses, Julie.....		612 Wash.....	30	Boh.		
555	Pietzsch, Adelaide.....		802 S. 22nd.....	23	Mo.		
529	Schauffler, Catherine.....		2612 S. 7th.....	26	Ger.		
552	Schiereck, Ada.....		2020 N. 9th.....	31	Ills.		
535	Sippel, Rosa.....		1806 Arsenal.....	34	Ohio.		
519	Solchow, Elizabeth Poss.....		1509 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spring av....	39	Ger.	19	21
547	Sonnen, Sophia.....		1034 Park av.....	26	Ger.		
525	Stiepel, Augusta.....		1913 Lami.....	35	Ger.		
548	Stoessel, Augusta.....		2830 Missouri av....	22	Ger.		
543	Teiss, Katharina.....			45	Mo.	23	23.
526	Wochosky, Mary.....		2237 Missouri av....	25	Mo.		
536	Zink, Helena.....		20 N. 10th.....	40	Ger.		
551	Zobel, Mina.....		4030 Cottage av....	60	Ger.	14	14

CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED IN 1889.

Certificate of State Board of Health.

Basis of Certificate, Diploma or License.	Date of Diploma.	Date of Certificate.	Certificate Recorded.
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo	Dec. 19, 1889	January 4, '89	July 7, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo	Dec. 20, 1889	December 24	Jan. 15, 1890
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 2, 1888	April 17	
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 15, 1889	July 9	July 19, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	June 5, 1889	June 11	June 25, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Nov. 30, 1889	December 17	Dec. 19, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Nov. 30, 1889	December 17	Dec. 18, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	June 7	June 11, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	December 24	Dec. 28, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 15, 1889	December 17	Jan. 29, 1890
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Dec. 5, 1888	January 25 . . .	Jan. 28, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Dec. 9, 1882	August 30 . . .	Aug. 31, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	Dec. 19, 1888	September 20	Sep. 21, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	June 27	June 28, 1889
School of Midwifery, Heidelberg, Germany...|	May 26, 1887	August 30 . . .	Sep. 5, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	June 21	June 22, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Dec. 5, 1888	January 8	Jan. 10, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Nov. 30, 1889	December 17	Dec. 19, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	June 11	June 12, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	July 31	Aug. 2, 1889
Carpentier's Midwifery Institute, St. Louis...|	Dec. 22, 1863	September 6	Jan. 14, 1890
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	June 5, 1889	July 3	July 11, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	Dec. 20, 1889	December 24	Dec. 27, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 15, 1889	July 16	July 17, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Dec. 5, 1888	January 4	Jan. 7, 1889
Institute of Midwifery, Posen, Germany.....	July 27, 1868	October 15 . . .	Oct. 17, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	June 29	July 1, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	June 1, 1889	June 7	June 10, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Nov. 30, 1889	December 17	Dec. 18, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	Dec. 19, 1888	October 31 . . .	Nov. 5, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	Dec. 20, 1889	December 24	Dec. 27, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 15, 1889	June 29	July 1, 1889
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 11, 1883	December 24	Jan. 9, 1890
Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 15, 1889	July 31	Aug. 14, 1889
School of Midwifery, Wurzberg, Germany....|	May 30, 1869	February 12 . . .	Feb. 14, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Nov. 30, 1889	December 17	Dec. 19, 1889
St. Louis School of Midwives, Mo.....	June 5, 1889	June 11	June 12, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Nov. 30, 1889	December 17	Dec. 19, 1889
Carpentier School of Midwifery, St. Louis...|	Dec. 19, 1866	November 25	Dec. 11, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...	June 1, 1889	June 18	June 20, 1889
Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis...	June 1, 1889	August 23 . . .	Aug. 24, 1889
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